THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 24.

The Spanish Revolution—Its Rise and Progress—War Rumors in France and Germany—Commercial Jealousy.

We have European advices to the 24th ult., as follows:—

SPAIN.

Proclamation to the Spaniards.

The following proclamation has been spread all over Spain:—

"Spaniards! Let our cry be, 'Long live the Federal republic! Down with tyranny!' Let us never more see any kings on our soil, which they have rendered so unhappy. With the republic, democracy's popular programme—the only one approved by the people—shall be filled.

"Soldiers! The republic will at once grant you 'unlimited leave of absence.' You shall embrace your mothers, and say, 'Thanks to the republic, you will no longer weep on separating from your son, for they will remain to work for you.' Henceforth, Spain shall fight only when her independence is threatened. As for patriot officers, there will be numerous reserve lists to reward their services.

"Spaniards! It is only with the republic that you can be free, happy, and rich. It is also with the republic alone that property is guaranteed, and that prosperity, through industry, can grow rapidly. It is also with the republic that our enormous taxes will diminish.

"No one will be prosecuted for his opinions, because all opinions are sacred; but the public thieves must be forced to deliver up fortunes won by spoliation, because crimes are not opinions. The accomplices of tyranny will receive their punishment.

"Spaniards! Let us be the worthy descendants of the Cid, of Padilla, Lanuza and Riego. Let us revive at last the liberties of Castile, Aragon, and of the popular Constitution of 1812, and give them the modern perfection. Citizens, imitate the Saragossans of 1808, and of March 1838. Soldiers, be the children of the nation; imitate those who followed Riego and Espartero. If you are ordered to fire on your brethren, flourish your muskets in the air. Spain has fought the Roman and Moor for centuries; one month is enough now to do away with our oppressors.

"Spaniards! We are the most vilified people in Europe. Let us renew the great exploits of 1808, 1812, and 1820. In one word, let the lion rouse from his lethargy.

"Spaniards! Long live the Federal Republic, and, in order to proclaim and defend it, let us shake off our degradation.

"To arms for liberty!"

Causes of the Discontent.

The London *Herald* of the 24th ult. speaks editorially as follows:—

In Spain we see what was once a great nation in its decline, and the blots, for there are many, in the institutions of Spain, are matter rather for pity than for condemnation. As there are many in Spain who are discontented with every Government under the present system, we find always about half of the Spanish people ready to welcome with open arms every prospect of change. It is the misfortune of Gonzalez Bravo to have arrayed against himself even a larger number of enemies. As First Minister of State he is as obnoxious as any who have preceded him. As a pronounced Reactionist he has earned the enmity of the whole Progressista or Liberal Party. As a civilian, he is obnoxious to the military chiefs. As a friend to the bigoted Catholics of the Court camarilla, he has placed himself in opposition to enlightened men of all shades of political opinion. The extreme measures which he has taken with the hope of maintaining himself in power have still further strengthened the universal discontent with his rule. His predecessor drove into exile the President of the Senate and a large number of members of the Cortes. Gonzalez Bravo imitated him in deporting to the Canaries half the generals of the army, and even banishing the seemingly inoffensive Duc de Montpensier and his wife, the sister of the Queen. The general discontent with all government which is felt in Spain has been thus further aggravated by the peculiar unpopularity of this unlucky man, on whom the mantle of Narvaez had fallen, without the *prestige*, the power, the ability of this unscrupulous soldier to enable him to wear it. To this disgust of all government, to this isolated and forsaken position of the present Prime Minister in Spain, we fear we must add that there has been another cause long at work, not only in favor of any attempt at revolution, but almost sufficient to place in peril the throne of Isabella II. We do not wish to inquire too deeply into the delicate question of the reasons why so many Spaniards are discontented with their sovereign, and have come to view her no longer through that halo of romantic loyalty which invested the brave girl for whom, in old times of Carlist wars, they willingly shed their blood. Some part of this revulsion of feeling has been caused by the disappointment of all the hopes of freedom and constitutional government which were held out when the daughter of Ferdinand VII ascended the throne, and to the long military misrule which has afflicted Spain. Something more, perhaps, may be attributed to the outcry which has been excited by the proceedings of the Jesuit cabal which is all-powerful at Court, and which is reported to have obtained such a hold over the mind of the Queen. The Queen is not now so popular in Spain as she was; but she is still the Queen, and the noble old sentiment of loyalty to the sovereign is not easily eradicated from the heart of a true Spaniard.

Probable Course of the French Emperor.

From the London Daily News of Sept. 22.

Of course in any crisis which now occurs in Europe the first question that is asked is, What will France do? The desire to meddle in Spain is hereditary on the northern side of the Pyrenees; and in the present position of European affairs another intervention in the Peninsula might be a diversion greatly to the Emperor's taste and profit. Unhappily it is only too likely that the condition of Spain may soon become such as to give excuse for meddling, if not for actual intervention. Infamous as it has been, the government of Queen Isabella has kept a certain semblance of order, and the revolutionary government is likely, however greatly it may improve on hers, to have much of the appearance of anarchy. Such evils as those which afflict the Peninsula are not to be cured in a day. If no interference be attempted from without, the Spanish people may pass through a severe revolutionary crisis to a better future; but the crisis is likely to be a long and violent one. Interference may postpone it, but in postponing it would prolong it; and the Emperor might even find that in attempting to stamp out a revolutionary fire he communicated it to inflammable substances nearer home. It is much to be desired that, for once, a dynastic revolution in Spain should be left to its natural course, whatever that course may be. Queen Isabella has brought her calamities upon herself, and Europe will have no pity for her in her discrowned exile; but the Spanish people have yet to go through the strife and agony by which other European nations have entered into the possession of their liberty. Free governments are for free men; and Spain has much to emancipate herself from before she will enjoy a government which shall reconcile order with freedom.

Programme of the Revolutionists.

The *Gaulois* says:—We are able to announce that the programme of the insurgents comprises three capital objects: First, the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty; secondly, a provisional government; and thirdly, the convocation of a constituent assembly, which will decide with sovereign authority on the future destinies of Spain. Such is the purpose of the coalesced Progressistas and Unionists. On the other hand, the Carlists, who for a long time past have given no sign of life, are preparing to enter on the campaign under the orders of General Cabrera, to the cry of "Long live Charles VII!"

GENERAL NEWS.

English Reception of the Chinese Embassy.

General Fear of Coming War.

A Frankfort correspondent says:—War rumors are again prevailing, though no tangible reason can be given for them. The first alarm has originated in two speeches, and, strange enough, the one from its reticence, the other from its plain talking, have created uneasiness. In fact, neither Napoleon nor the King of Prussia has said anything very extraordinary. The first by stating that nobody would believe him, the second by hinting that if the French must have war, his army could fight it out. The sole and real danger of the position lies in the lamentable ignorance of the French with regard to foreign affairs. As it is now a matter of certainty that there will be no real peace as long as a Bonaparte is on the throne of France, and as commerce and trade are crippled thereby in all civilized countries, it is astonishing that other powers do not speak their mind; that they too are interested in the affairs of this world, and cannot forever remain at the mercy of French caprices.

The Duty of France Towards Prussia.

The Paris *Debats*, in an exhaustive article on the policy and duty of France towards Prussia, says:—

Our natural allies are not to be found in Germany. Instead of interfering with the internal organization of Germany we would do better to imitate Prussia, and draw closer our military and commercial ties with the countries which gravitate naturally towards our orbit. France is forcibly called upon to exercise over these countries the same kind of influence that Prussia exercises over the States which form the Confederation, and Germany would have no right to complain if we followed the example she herself has set.

Admiral Farragut's Eastern Visit.

The *Osservatore Triestino* of Sept. 20 says:—Admiral Farragut, accompanied by several of his officers, has landed in order to pay visits to our principal authorities of Trieste. Afterwards, Marechal Baron de Wetzlar, the President of the Central Naval Administration, the Commandant of the port, and the Consuls of England and of the Argentine Republic, went on board the Franklin and were received with great distinction. The Austrian national air was played on the arrival of the Imperial officials. The general public are courteously received on board.

Garibaldi's Latest.

Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to the Mutual Aid Society, at Turin, under date of Caprera, September 14:—"You have done well to constitute an association of the brave men who have made the campaigns of the country. The duty of all Italians is to wash out the shame which has fallen on our native land under late circumstances. But more especially does that obligation fall on those who, with arms in their hands, sustain the nation in maintaining its rights.

BUTLER AND ATKINSON.

A Spicy Controversy Between the Statistician and General.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—To the editor of the *Evening Traveler:*—I find in your paper of this date a letter from Benjamin F. Butler, in which he gives a copy of a private telegraphic message which was received by me a few days since from Mr. Samuel Ward, of Washington.

I have met Mr. Ward in Washington two or three times, and once at a dinner party in New York, but never had any communication from him, by letter or telegraph, before or since this one.

His message was as follows:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26.—Hon. E Atkinson, Boston:—Am credibly informed Dana declined nomination in Fifth District because he cannot spare time from his profession. Are there not enough wealth and public spirit among you to lesure his life or otherwise indemnify his family for the sacrifice, and thus prevent your time-honored commonwealth from being again disgraced by the "Great Unscrupulous"

Whom friends and foes alike despise;
Whose soul squints through his devious eyes
In which and in his face, you see
The devil's likeliest effigy.

SAMUEL WARD.

I replied to this message by a letter, of which I kept no copy, but to this effect:—"Mr. Dana has not declined a nomination in the Fifth District for any reason such as you allege."

General Butler has become possessed of a copy of the message from Mr. Ward, and thereupon makes the following charge against myself:—

"I am Ward naturally does not like General Butler so that he has conspired with Atkinson to manage the politics of the Fifth District and to provide the people with a candidate for Congress."

I have some questions to put to General Butler. No copy of that telegraphic message has gone out from my office; the original had been seen only by myself and by the clerk who filed it with my private papers, until his letter appeared. I, therefore, ask General Butler:—

First. How did you get your copy of that message?

Second. Did you bribe a clerk in the office of the telegraph company?

Third—Do you conspire with Mr. Samuel Ward to send that message to me and to furnish you with a copy?

Fourth—What excuse have you to give for printing a private message which, unless you received it from the gentleman with whom you allege that I have conspired, you knew could only be in your possession through a breach of trust?

Except you received it from Mr. Ward, you stand in the position of a "Receiver of stolen goods!"

If you received it from Mr. Ward, you are his confident and fellow conspirator, not I.

I beg Mr. Ward's pardon for these imputations against him; from what I know of him I do not believe he would conspire with you or trust you in any bargain. You have made the charge of conspiracy again t him. I have very slight acquaintance with him.

General Butler—It is for you to give or refuse answers to these questions. In my argument upon your financial views I believe I treated you as a gentleman. Have I made a mistake in so doing.

In the first part of your letter you make another charge against me, and in your statement of the case you conceal an important fact. I have said that I, as an officer of the corporation, paid a note to a savings bank in greenbacks which were at the time worth only sixty-eight cents on a dollar, and which greenbacks I had reason to believe the bank invested in five-twenty bonds.

You now allege that I paid that note as an individual, and so defrauded the bank.

You conceal the fact that, as an officer of a corporation, I was compelled to pay its notes in lawful money, but you admit that unless that bank receives its payment in gold for the Five-twenty bonds it will be defrauded, and you are the man who proposes the measures that you admit will defraud that bank and others.

The Government has protected that bank and all other holders of its five-twenty bonds by promising them payment in coined dollars, and in the meantime paying its interest in gold, and you propose to repudiate that promise.

No fraud will occur and no one will be injured if public faith be kept.

I hope that the honest and honorable record of the Fifth District will no longer be tarnished by a representative who can only promote his own re-election by the dishonorable use of a private telegraphic message, of which he can only have become possessed through bribery or a breach of trust, or by collusion with the person who sent the message to me.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

General Butler Determined to Expose Democratic Conspiracies to Corrupt the People—Sailing of Mrs. Lincoln for Europe—Disaster in Baltimore.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Post Office Supplies.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Postmaster-General has accepted the bid of Messrs. Leech, Piper & Co., of Kittanning, Pa., at $194,000, for carrying the mail from Fort Abercrombie by Fort Romaine, nine hundred miles, three times a week, in four-horse post coaches. This service opens up a vast space of our northwestern territory, connections being closely made with the railroad service at St. Paul, and thence by daily and tri-weekly service to Abercrombie.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sinking of a Steamer—Sailing of Mrs. Lincoln for Europe.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The steamer Virginia, from Richmond, with three thousand barrels of flour, sprung aleak at the Baltimore wharf, on Saturday night, and sunk to the guards. The flour was mostly saved undamaged.

James H Henderson, a young Baltimorean, and well known, was suffocated on Saturday night in a room in the Sherwood Hotel, where he took lodgings, and blew out the gas, neglecting to turn it off.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and her youngest son sailed in the steamer Baltimore for Europe. She went aboard *incog.*, and the fact was not known until the afternoon.

The Boys in Blue give a grand account of the Philadelphia celebration.

Rain fell all last night.

FROM BOSTON.

General Butler's Trials—He is to Expose The Corruptions and Conspiracies of Northern Rebels.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—General Butler, in a letter to the Boston editors, published here this morning, says, in answer to the Hon. Edward Atkinson's letter of Friday, that the telegram copy which Atkinson states General Butler obtained through bribery, was not obtained by him in any such manner. The General states that the despatch of Mr. Ward reached him in an anonnymous letter, postmarked Washington, September 26. In answer to Mr. Atkinson's question as to what excuse the General has for printing the telegram, he says:—

"None whatever. It needs none, save an apology to my constituents for taking any notice of either the telegram or its billingsgate sender or receiver. I supposed the Republicans of the district might be curious to know how the gold speculators of Washington and the brokers and the corporation treasurers of State street proposed to manage their politics for them, and so I published the evidence of the conspiracy, and I should do it again. I am now investigating the fact of how a prominent candidate of the bolters has been making overtures to the Democracy of the district not to make any nomination, so that the Democratic vote might be concentrated on himself, and should be ready to publish them, save my duty to the Republican party carries me to Pennsylvania and Ohio, to take part in the campaign there, feeling quite safe to have my case in the hands of the true and staunch Republicans of the district. I propose on my return to expose all the secret meetings, all the arrangements and agreements, bargains, subscriptions, corruptions, and conspiracies by which the Rebels and their sympathizers propose to break down the Republican party in the Fifth Congressional District, so far as they may come to my knowledge, and I hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for any competent evidence, written or oral, which will prove the guilt or complicity of any persons engaged in the enterprise of defrauding the people of the free exercise of the elective franchise, or by corrupt means of controlling the election."

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 5 — A. M. — Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. United States 5 20s, 73½; Erie Railroad, 33⅞; Illinois Central, 97.

FRANKFURT, Oct. 5—A. M.—United States 5-20s firm at 76¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—A. M.—Cotton buoyant; the sales of to-day are estimated at 20,000 bales. Middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11d¼. The shipments to Bombay to the 2d instant, since last report, were 2000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged,

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 5—P. M.—United States 5 20s quiet at 73⅞. Stocks quiet and steady. Erie, 32⅝. Illinois Central, 96⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—P. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet. Cheese flat.

HAVRE, Oct. 5—P. P.—Cotton excited; tres ordinaire, 140f.

OHIO.

Prospects of a Republican Victory.

A correspondent sums up the situation, past and present, as follows:—

1. General apathy at the outset among Republicans.

2. General disgust after Tammany among the Democrats.

3. An awakening on both sides within the last six weeks, with the Republicans first and most noisily in the field.

4. Republicans united and harmonious; Democrats becoming so, by force of party discipline, but full of jealousies and heart-burnings inside, and less abundantly supplied, in consequence, with the sinews of war, by their usual contributors.

5. Immense meetings all over the State, unequalled since the Brough-Vallandigham campaign.

6. Certainty of a reasonably full vote, and a consequent certainty of say 25,000 Republican majority in October.

7. Danger of Democratic colonization from Kentucky, where there are plenty of Democrats to spare. It is within their power to flood Hamilton county, and carry the Queen City, unless Republicans watch them closer than they are doing now.

—Gladstone is better, thank you. He had English cholera.

SUPREME COURT.

The Naturalization Frauds—A Petition to Check the Further Operations of Professional Vouchers.

This morning at 10½ o'clock Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney-General, and Lewis Wain Smith, Assistant Attorney-General, in behalf of the Commonwealth, and William McMichael, Esq., and George L. Crawford, Esq., on behalf of private relators, appeared at the bar of the Court and presented the following petition:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The petition of the undersigned citizens of the United States of America and of the State of Pennsylvania, and resident voters of the city and county of Philadelphia, respectfully represents:—

I. That it appears from the records of the Court, in the matter of the admission to citizenship in the following cases on the following days, namely:—

Thomas Negly,	Sept. 18, '68	Hugh Laughray,	Sep., 23'68
Moses Paper,	"	James S. Kelly,	"
John Nugent,	"	Thomas Gibbons,	"
David Bradley,	"	John McGinness,	"
Edward Wright,	"	John Cronin,	"
Michael McGrath,	"	Felix Hennger,	23d.
Pat. Gallagher,	"	Thomas Donohue,	"
Francis McShane,	19th.	George Willin,	"
John Keenan,	"	George Daniels,	"
Pat. McQuillan,	"	Wm. Holloway,	"
John McGinley,	"	Edw. Hawley,	"
Dennis Kevy,	"	Thomas Phillips,	"
Richard Somers,	22d.	Andrew McQuinn	"

Wherein the said parties had not made any previous declarations of their intention to become citizens of the United States before a Court of record, as provided by the statutes of the United States, and were without a certificate of said declaration of intention, and the place or places where the said applicants respectively have resided for five years immediately preceding the time of their applications, not stated and set forth in the records of the Court admitting said applicants, as required by said statutes; and that, nevertheless, certificates of naturalization have been issued to them respectively by the Prothonotary of your said Court.

II. That it appears from the records of this Court of the admission to citizenship in the following case, twenty-seven in number, on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th days of September, 1868, that one and the same person, to wit: James A. Watson, was the only voucher; John Collins, Martin Hart, and Michael Cochran, on September 21; Peter Leonard, James Puelan, and Michael O'Connell on September 22; Martin McCoy, James Bradley, Patrick Boyle, Michael Finnigan, Michael Fole, Henry Walters, William Bennet, and Michael Docherty, on September 23; John Graham, Henry Riley, Frederick K. Banes, Patrick Dollan, John Moore, David Canol, William McCauley, Patrick Coffee, Henry Smith, James Owens, Michael Kavenaugh, Daniel McFadden, and John Table, on the 24th of September.

III. That in the following cases each of the said applicants vouched for the other, when of necessity one of them must have been not a citizen of the United States at the time he so vouched, viz.:—On the 21st of September, 1868, Henry Ernst vouched for Henry Holl, and Henry Holl vouched for Henry Ernst.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray the Court to grant a rule upon the parties above-named who have been admitted to citizenship, to show cause why the admissions to citizenship in their cases, and all proceedings had therein, in reference to the said admissions, as appear by the records of the Court, shall not be vacated; and also to show cause why an order should issue to direct that the certificates of naturalization to the said parties should not be delivered up to the said Prothonotary of your said Court, to be cancelled by him.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Chas. E. Warburton,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
Watson Ambruster,	Elisha H. Hunt,
A. J. McCleary,	T. R. Dawson,
Edw. Pennington,	L. D. Judd,
James H. Orne.	N. B. Browne.

The affidavit of A. J. McCleary declaring the truth of the allegations made in this petition was read, and the Court consented to hold the matter under consideration.

William McMichael, L. W. Smith, George W. Crawford, for the relators, and Attorney-General Brewster appearing for the Commonwealth.

The Naturalization Difficulty—Examination as to the Certificates—Divine Before the Court.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justices Sharswood.—This morning the rule granted upon the Prothonotary on Saturday last was returned, and the following return was made by Colonel Snowden:—

In the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting at Philadelphia. Coram Justice Sharswood.

Sir rule entered upon the Prothonotary to show cause why an attachment should not issue by reason of the matters set forth in the affidavits of James Fleming, Willard Barnes, and J. W. McKinley, etc.

I, James Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the Eastern District, do make return and answer to said rule, that I have carefully examined each of the twelve certificates of naturalization which are in blank—except that the name of James Ross Snowden and a seal which purports to be that of the Supreme Court is upon the same—being the certificates which accompany the affidavits upon which this rule is founded. And I say that I have no knowledge or information whatsoever concerning the said twelve certificates or either of them, or concerning the signature upon the same, or the impression of the seal on the same; that the same were not signed by me, nor were they sealed by me, or with my knowledge or by my authority. I further say that I have never, since I have been an officer of this court, signed any certificates of naturalization or any other official papers, the same being in blank at the time of my signing; nor have I ever affixed the seal of the Court to any such paper; nor have I ever permitted any deputy or clerk or other subordinate officer to do so, but on the contrary thereof I have uniformly and frequently enjoined upon my deputies, clerks, and subordinates to be cautious in the observance of the strict rule which I had from the beginning of my prothonotaryship, forbidding the signing or sealing of papers in which the blanks had not been previously filled.

I further say, that after a careful examination of the impression of a seal upon said certificates I am wholly unable to say whether the same is or is not a genuine impression from the seal of the Supreme Court. That the seal is one very easily imitated, and that such imitation, as I am informed by men skilled in the art of making seals, can readily be made so perfect as almost to defy detection, and especially where the impression upon the paper is, as in the case here, faint and imperfect; but if said impression is genuine then I say the same has been obtained fraudulently and surreptitiously, and wholly and utterly without my knowledge or agency, or, so far as I can ascertain, that of any deputy clerk or other subordinate of my office.

I further say that every precaution practicable, in view of the miserably deficient and imperfect accommodations afforded the Prothonotary of this Court for the preservation of its records and the transaction of its business, is taken for the security and protection of the seal, and that denying all knowledge touching the matter charged in the affidavits upon the filing of which this rule was granted, I submit myself to the judgment and order of the court in the premises.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Prothonotary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 5th of October 1868. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Mr. McMichael then addressed the Court, dwelling in strong terms upon the deep importance of the proceeding, upon his unwillingness at first to involve Colonel Snowden's official character in this investigation, and his determination now to proceed strictly, and if possible ferret out the means by which this fraud had been committed.

The policemen and turnkey of the Second Police District were examined as to the arrest of Joan Devine at Jefferson avenue and Washington avenue, on the first of October, shortly after midnight, and finding upon his person of the blank certificates, the subjects of this investigation, all which has before been given in our columns.

John Devine sworn—I am in no business at present, and have been in none since June, 1865, when I closed a refinery I had been running; prior to that time I had been a mariner; I had a little money invested, but beyond that had no other means of support; at the time of my arrest I was in no kind of employment for or without salary; I can't tell how I got to the corner of Jefferson avenue and Washington avenue on that morning; for I was intoxicated; when arrested I only recollect going down the steps at the station-house and being struck several times on the head with a black-jack, but I don't remember going there; the first thing I recollect after my arrest was waking up in a cell that morning with my head clotted with blood; the last thing before this that I recollect was being in a lager beer saloon drinking; I recollect then having a pocket-book, a watch, and some money; I had no pistol. (The papers in question were here shown the witness.) I never saw these papers or any like them before. I never saw any that had this signature; never saw any that had this seal; I am positive of this. I have seen no one to instruct me as to how I should conduct myself when I should come here. I came voluntarily in consequence of having seen in a newspaper that I was wanted here at 12 o'clock to-day.

E. B. Watson sworn—I am a student at law; some time in September, between the 20th and 25th, I had occasion to go into the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court in order to look for the return to a writ, and while there I saw upon a desk a pile of naturalization papers which were signed with the name of James Ross Snowden, but were blank; I do not know whether they were sealed or not; in point of fact, I saw only two, but judge there were fifteen or twenty in the pile.

Thomas W. Price sworn—I am a stationer; I can safely say that by examining two different pieces of writing paper I can tell whether they came from the same roll; (looking at paper handed him by Mr. Smith), these are from the same piece.

Edward N. Gratian sworn—I am a printer (looking at two sets of naturalization certificates given him), these were printed from the same stereotype plate.

Robert Levitt sworn—I have been a seal engraver for twenty-five years, (examining the seals upon the fraudulent papers and others taken by the order of the court.) The upper impression upon each set of papers is from the same seal.

In answer to the jury—But a correct impression may be made in wax and then upon metal, and from this metallic impress an exact die may be made.

Isaac M. Moss sworn—I am a bookseller and blank manufacturer; I have had some experience in the matter of seals, having had occasion to have many manufactured; to the best of my knowledge I would say these impressions were from the same die.

Here the testimony on the part of the petitioners was concluded.

Mr. Theodore Cuyler, without making a formal opening, read to the Court and filed Colonel Snowden's return to the rule, which is given above, and proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

Henry V. Germon sworn—I am Clerk in the office of the Supreme Court; I heard the statement of Mr. Watson concerning blank certificates, signed with Colonel Snowden's name; I can only say that I never knew so be in that office naturalization certificates with Colonel Snowden's signature attached, the certificates being blank.

Cross examined—I never knew naturalization certificates to be signed in the office by any one else than Colonel Snowden, except by Mr. Ross signing as for the Colonel, both names in full; the seal stands right at the left hand of the door, going in.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Oct. 5, 1868.

The Stock market was active this morning, and prices generally were higher.

Government securities were unsettled. 10-4½ was bid for 10-40s; 113¼ for 6s of 1881; 112½ for '62 5-20s; 110¼ for '64 5-20s; 110⅛ for '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s; 108½ for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 103; and old do. at 101.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48@48 1-16, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾@57, an advance of ½; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 34, an advance of ½. 44½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Lehigh Valley; 41 for Elmira preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 51; and Spruce and Pine at 23; 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; 10⅜ for Hestonville; 28½ for Germantown; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held. 247 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 32½ for Northern Liberties; 116 for Kensington; 59 for Penn Township; 31 for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 70½ for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were in fair demand. Lehigh Navigation sold at 25¼@25½, an advance of ⅛; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20⅛@21, an advance of 1; and Morris Canal preferred at 71½, no change.

Coal shares were higher. New York and Middle sold at 3¼@4¼, an advance of ¼. 5½ was bid for Fulton; 3½ for Green Mountain; and 5½ for Big Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	City 6s, New	98.103	100 sh Read R.....b30. 48
$3100	do. N.18.20.103		100 do.....s5&int. 47¾
$ 000	Leh 6s gold l.....	92½	400 sh Penna R.....is. 56¾
$7000	do.....	93	50 do.....56⅝
$2000	do.....	93	100 do.....b30. 57
$1000	do.....c.	91¾	50 do 2d and 3d..... 51
$1000	do.....	92	200 sh N Y & M..... 8¾
$1000	do..RR l.....	83¼	700 do.....is. 4
$1000	Phila & E 7s.05.	80	100 do.....c. 4
100 sh	Read R.....b3.	48	100 sh Leh Nav.....s60. 25¼
100	do.....b3.	48	18 do.....25⅜
200	do.....is.47 9-16		100 do.....25¾
200	do.....s5.	48	2 do.....25¾
100	do.....b3.	48	100 do.....b15. 25¾
300	do.....is.b15.	48	200 do.....is. 25¾
300	do.....is.b15.	48	100 do.....b30. 25⅞
100	do.....b3.	48	100 do.....25¾
200	do.....is.47 9-16		100 do.....b10. 25¾
200	do.....is.47 9-16		200 do.....25⅞

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1200	City 6s, Old	is.101	100 sh Sch N Pf.....b30. 20¾
$1000	do. Old	101	100 do. 21
$8000	Leh 6s gold l.b30	93	100 do.....b60. 21
$1000	do.....s5 wn.	92¾	100 sh Cata Pf b5&int. 34
$1000	do. Conv l...	69	300 do.....is. 34
$10000	Vt Cen 7s.b60.	40	100 do.....is. 34
	1 sh C&Am R.s5 wn.	128	100 sh N Y & M.....b30. 4¼
	10 sh Mor C Pf.....	71½	100 sh Reading..... 47¾
100 sh	Penna R.....b60.	57	100 do 47¾
	8 do	56⅞	100 do.....b60. 47¾
	7 do	56⅞	100 do. 47¾
	7 sh Leh V R.....	54½	200 do.....2d. 47¾
	35 sh Sp & Pine.....	24	200 do.....3d. 47¾
100 sh	Leh N.....s60.	25⅝	200 do.....b15. 47¾
	25 do.....s5 wn.	25¾	100 do.....s30. 47 81
	200 do.	25¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$6000	City 6s, New.is.1 3		100 sh Keystone Zinc. 1¾
	12 sh Cam & Am.....	127⅞	100 do.....b60. 1 31
	62 do	128	36 sh Penna R..... 56¾
	10 do.....b5.	128	100 do.....b60. 56¾
100 sh	Read R.....b60.	47⅞	100 sh Susq Cl.....s60. 14¾
100 sh	Leh Nav.....	25⅞	100 sh Cata Pf.....s30. 34¾

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	140⅜	11·45 A. M.	139⅝
10·35 "	140¼	11·53 "	140
10·52 "	140	11·54 "	139⅝
11·00 "	140⅛	11·58 "	140

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; old 5-20s, do., 112⅞@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅜@110½; do., 1865 110⅜@111; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do., 1867. 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868. 109@109½; 10-40s, 104⅞@104⅞. Gold. 140¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¼@113⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do., 1864, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108½; 1868, 108⅛@109; 5s, 10-40s, 104½@104⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 140@140¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104⅝; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do. October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 139¾@140¼. Silver, 134@136.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 5.—There is less activity in the Flour Market, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6 25@7 50 for low grades and good superfine; $8@8 75 for extras; $9@9·50 for new spring wheat extra family; $9·75@10 for old spring wheat do. do.; $9·75@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@13 50 for fancy brands, according to quality; 400 barrels W. B. Thomas' extra family sold on private terms. Rye Flour is unchanged; sales of 50 barrels at $8 75. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat of prime quality offering, and for this description there is a fair inquiry at our quotations, but inferior and medium grades, of which the bulk of the stock consists, are not marked; sales of red at $2·20@2·28; amber at $2 30@2 33; and white at $2 45@2·55. Rye is steady, with sales of 700 bushels Western at $1·60. Corn is quiet and weak; sales of yellow at $1·26; and Western mixed at $1·23@1·24. Oats are without change; sales of Western at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley Malt. Barley is active; sales of 2500 bushels two-rowed New York at $1 95@2.

Bark is held at $48 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8@8 50. Timothy is lower; sales of 300 bushels at $3·20@3 25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 85@2·90.

Whisky is dull and cannot be quoted over $1·45@1·50 tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105¼; Reading, 96¾; Canton, 48; Erie, 48¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111¾; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 84¾; New York Central, 130¾; Illinois Central, 147¾; Cumberland preferred, 32¾; Virginia 6s, 33¾; Missouri 6s 92; Hudson River, 141; 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 110⅝; do. 1865, 110⅝; do. new, 108½; 10-40s, 104¾. Gold, 140. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 8¾.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Cotton buoyant and stock scarce; middlings, 27c. Flour dull and nominal; Howard street superfine $5@5·25; do. extra, $6·50@11·25; do. family, $12@12·25; City Mills superfine, $7·75@8·25; do. extra, $8·50@11·50; do. family, $12@13; Western superfine, $7@8; do. extra, $9@10·25. Wheat firm for high grades; good to prime red, $2·40@2 65. Corn firm; white, $1 22@1·24; yellow, $1 28@1 30. Oats firm at 75@80c. Rye firm at $1·45@1 50. Cloverseed quiet; new held at $8·76, with $6·50 bid; old, $8·25. Timothy, $3·25.

THIRD EDITION

NEW ENGLAND.

Butler is Opposed by Independent Republicans—The Municipal Elections—A Desperate Attempt to Wreck Passenger Trains.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

The Recent Robbery of Diamonds—Attempts to Throw Trains from the Track—Town Elections.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—The detectives have obtained a clue to the diamonds and jewelry stolen from the safe of M. Napel, of this city, last Thursday, and it is probable that the property will be recovered.

An attempt was made on Saturday to throw off one of the trains on the Hartford Railroad, near this city. The obstruction used was a short piece of railroad iron wrapped in paper The attempt was unsuccessful. During the afternoon of

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Grant and His Defamers.

From the N. Y. World.

In fairness, after giving publicity to what the *Tribune*, the *Independent*, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, the *Revolution*, and other radical journals have printed respecting the habits of General Grant, we now reprint from the *Nation* what that journal calls an extraordinary letter, written by a "thoughtful teetotaller, "who defends the generals of our armies against the radical defamers who persist in calling Grant a drunkard. The testimony is not so positive as that offered by Wendell Phillips; but, as it is the first rebutting evidence we have seen in any radical paper, it would be the *World's* duty as a *newspaper* merely to give the same publicity to the defense which it has given to the radical defamations of Grant's character, for such the new witness assumes them to be. But we have a higher motive. In common with all good citizens, we desire that a man occupying the responsible position at the head of the army should be cleared, if possible, from the imputations which have been cast upon him by Wendell Phillips, Theodore Tilton, and others who are now pressing the man whom they pronounce a drunkard for the office of President. According to the "thoughtful teetotaller" the whole story about Grant's public intoxication in the streets of Washington on a Sunday morning rests upon the circumstance that, on the Sunday morning alluded to, Grant had breakfasted with Sheridan; that there was "a good deal of wine drunk;" and that thereafter Grant was dubious about two doors, either or both of which might open upon the dwelling of Dent. So that, after all, a man wavering in the streets on Sunday morning, doubtful between two doors, appears in the *Independent* of January 31, 1868, as a man "occasionally seen fuddled in the streets;" he is published in the *Tribune*, April 8, 1868, as a man "so drunk that he could not stand on his legs;" and he is denounced by Wendell Phillips in a public speech in Boston, May 29, 1868, as a man "who cannot stand up before a glass of liquor without falling down." Worse yet, within a week or so Mr. Phillips has again declared, over his own signature, in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, that Grant "was drunk in the public streets since the 1st day of January," and that it is "a fact as patent as the sun at noonday." It is the old story of the "Three black crows," for it turns out that the whole has no other foundation than that Grant was in a state of dubiety between two doors on a Sunday morning! If merely trying the "wrong house" were basis for a charge of drunkenness, his effort to get into the White House would denote inebriety bordering on delirium. It is more than likely that the *Tribune, Independent, Anti-Slavery Standard*, and other radical journals, have outrageously maligned their candidate. The *World* can afford to be generous to General Grant, and we demand of Wendell Phillips, Theodore Tilton, Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Greeley, and other radicals who have originated and circulated the stories about Grant's drunkenness, that they shall either produce proof that their declarations are founded upon facts, or shall retract them as vile slanders.

Not a Deficiency, but a Surplus.

From the N. Y. Times.

We were enabled on Friday to give an approximate idea of the receipts of the Government during the current fiscal year, and to show, from the experience of the quarter just ended, the probability of a surplus instead of a deficiency. We printed on Saturday an official statement, which more than justifies our anticipations. The preparation of such a document has been rendered necessary by the gross perversions of fact which have recently been circulated under Democratic auspices. It is the result of a careful investigation instituted by the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and is a conclusive answer to the gloomy prophecies of the Democratic press.

Estimating the returns of the whole year by those of its first quarter, the customs revenue will be $170,000,000, with a moral certainty that any falling off cannot exceed five millions. Making the amplest allowance for possible contingencies, the year's receipts from this source may be stated at $165,000,000. The internal revenue, again, may be relied upon to yield more than $160,000,000, while there is a probability that it will rise to near $200,000,000. The smaller of these amounts is predicated on a continuance of the receipts of the past quarter, which felt the effects of the abolition of industrial taxes without realizing the gain to accrue from the new law relative to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco. When the latter shall come into full operation next month, large additions to the internal revenue may be expected. For the present, however, and to avoid the charge of exaggeration, the estimate is limited to an average which is below rather than over the truth. The same desire to be on the safe side is apparent in the estimated amount of receipts from miscellaneous sources. They are put down at $45,000,000, although the only known deviation from those of last year, when they exceeded fifty millions, is less than two millions.

After exercising the utmost caution, then, it is fair to assume that the total revenue will not be less than $370,000,000. This conclusion is based upon the figures of the first quarter of the year, verified by the experience of other years. The amount is more likely to be four hundred millions, but, for prudential reasons, Mr. Washburne has preferred to exclude from his estimate all doubtful quantities.

Will $370,000,000 cover the expenditures of the Government? This is the next point to be ascertained. Last year the outgo was slightly in excess of this sum, and the additions of the current year, under some heads, are more than covered by reductions under other heads. The only known additions are the Alaska purchase, an increase of more than two millions in the pension expenditure, and a Post Office deficiency which the department estimates at five millions; making a total of $14,500,000. Supposing no change of an opposite character to occur, a deficiency to that amount might arise. But the saving on the payments for interest will alone balance these additional items; the interest having last year been $140,423,985, while for the present year it will not vary greatly from $126,000,000. Moreover, there were last year payments to the States on account of war debts exceeding ten millions, which will not recur, or, if at all, for insignificant amounts. The Freedmen's Bureau, which last year cost considerably more than three millions, is this year being wound up with an appropriation of half a million. The river and harbor expenditures have been reduced from six millions to a million and a half; and the measures of retrenchment applied to the army and navy will produce a saving of twenty-five millions in each. The total reductions as compared with last year's expenditures form an aggregate of $81,677,308, and bring down the estimated expenditure—including the extras we have named—to $303,162,365.

Instead of anticipating a deficiency, the country may, with reasonable confidence, look forward to a surplus amounting to between sixty and seventy millions as a result of Republican management for the current financial year.

Butler.

From the Nashville Union.

The Massachusetts radicals have insulted the nation in nominating this cock-eyed Beast for re-election to Congress. The wretch, stained with every political crime, and leprous with personal infamy, is a disgrace to the public councils; and it was hoped that even the radical convention at Worcester would have respect enough for the opinion of the civilized world, which had stamped on a brow already disfigured by nature the brand of its scorn, to have kept him at home. In his seclusion the American people might have forgotten to a degree what they can never view with but detestation—a soldier in whom poltroonery, brutality, and thievery struggled for pre-eminence as the meanest trait—a libeller of female virtue, and the scurviest politician of his time, reeking with corruption; but to thrust him forward with the endorsement of re-election looks like glorying in the shame which his degraded career has reflected on the country.

However, the loathsome creature is one of the most influential in the Jacobin party, and it has further need for such service as he only can render.

The Issue Fairly Stated—Seymour or Grant?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Our friends of the *Express*, with the sagacity that always marks experienced and astute politicians, have, on the sober second thought, retired from the arena of passion and entered the field of argument. In a recent article they impliedly admit that either General Grant or Governor Seymour should withdraw from the Presidential canvass. They appreciate, no doubt, as we do, the vast benefits that would result to the whole country, and especially to the distracted South, from the unanimous election of a Chief Magistrate at this novel emergency. Of course, from their standpoint they argue in favor of the withdrawal of General Grant rather than Governor Seymour.

Assuming, then, that the *Express*, in unison not only with the *Sun*, but with a large number of influential journals of both parties, has arrived at the conclusion that the national crisis is so unprecedented as to demand extraordinary sacrifices on the part of public men, the only question to be discussed is, which candidate which shall withdraw, Governor Seymour or General Grant? It has seemed to us that, in view of the fact of the inevitable defeat that awaits Governor Seymour if he remains in the field, it will be much easier to induce him to retire than to persuade General Grant to abandon a victory that he already feels to be within his grasp. Though the generous nature and modest pretensions of General Grant would incline him to concede much to the wishes of his friends, yet, as politicians are invariably selfish, we could hardly expect the Republicans, with a great triumph immediately before them, to enter upon the task of trying to extort a surrender from a man who has been accustomed to fight his battles through to the end.

Nor do the two candidates occupy equal grounds in another respect. Governor Seymour has never pretended to be a Republican. General Grant has never voted any but a Democratic ticket. It would be much easier, therefore, to persuade the Democrats to go over to Grant than to induce the Republicans to support Seymour.

This case is not without its difficulties. Which of the two distinguished candidates sought to sacrifice personal feelings for the pacification of the country, depends very much upon the prospects of the one or the other if both remain in the field. The *Express* admits that one of them ought to withdraw, and recommend the unanimous election of the other. We think that for every reason it would be beneficial not only to the country, but to the Democratic party especially, that the man to retire should be Governor Seymour. But we shall be glad to consider with candor and respect any arguments that may be adduced on the other side.

Who Freed the Negroes?

From the Nashville Union and American.

The colored people of the Southern States hold themselves to be free, and the radical leaders claim the credit of their emancipation. Did the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln invest them with a valid and legal freedom? The best constitutional lawyers had great doubts of it. The Congress of the United States thought it so questionable, that it proposed to amend the Constitution by declaring slavery abolished and forbidding its re-establishment. Such an amendment was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification in 1865. The adoption of this amendment required the assent of three-fourths of the States. President Johnson, on assuming the administration of the Government, proceeded immediately, after the manner of his predecessor—the author of the emancipation proclamation—to organize the States of the South, with the view of having this amendment ratified by the requisite number of States. Without such action, the proposition to consummate and make sure the emancipation, would have been a mere inoperative paper; of no binding force, and leaving the negro's right to freedom an open question. There was not a sufficient number of so-called loyal States to accomplish the amendment. The Southern States, as organized by President Johnson, promptly ratified the proposed amendment, and enabled the Secretary of State to put the great seal of the American nation, sanctioned by the whole people, to the colored man's freedom. This is the history of emancipation. Who will dispute that it was the people of the Southern States—the men now stigmatized as Rebels and charged with desiring to re-enslave the negro—who, by their voluntary act, secured the colored man's freedom, and placed it forever beyond legal question?

Now, what have the loud-mouthed Radical friends of the negro done since to invalidate this sacred ordinance, under which he found secure shelter for himself and his posterity from all fear of slavery in the future? By act of Congress in March, 1867, they pronounced these Southern State governments which had ratified the anti-slavery amendment to be illegal, and nullified every act they had performed. And, in this, they virtually repealed the ratification. They have reopened the slavery question, and destroyed the legal guarantees and safeguards which had been created for the negro's security and freedom. If the ratifications of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, were of no effect, the thirteenth amendment is a nullity, and the Southern negro has no warrant for his freedom but the emancipation proclamation, which Radicals themselves pronounce insufficient in law.

When the colored people are reckoning up the number of their real friends, they should consider these facts, and decide between those who ratified their freedom and sought to make it final, and those who wilfully nullified the work.

Southern Democratic Leaders in New York.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Some time since it was announced with considerable flourish of trumpets that a number of Southern Democratic leaders would visit the North for the purpose of taking the stump in favor of Seymour and Blair. We have seen the announcement of the arrival of several of those distinguished gentlemen in our city, including that of Howell Cobb, Ben Hill, Governor Vance, General Gordon, and several others, and it is not impossible that Brigadier Bob Toombs is lodged somewhere among us, as when last heard from in Georgia he was packing his carpet-bag for a trip North. These Southern leaders have been hospitably treated by our Democratic and other sympathizing magnates. They have had the *entrée* to the society of our Democratic nabobs and millionaires. They have been dined and wined, lionized and lacqueyized, Manhattanized and Tammanyized, and been made the recipients of a genuine welcome at the hands of our most venerated and opulent and aristocratic Knickerbocker families, to say nothing of the "shent-per-shent" Democratic aristocracy of a later growth.

All this is very well so far as it goes. It is well for the city of New York to maintain her reputation as the most hospitable, as it is fast becoming the most magnificent and prosperous, city in the world. It is well that any of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen of the South have been made to enjoy this warm and gorgeous sociality. But what did these Southern gentlemen come here for? Was it only to be feasted and toasted, courted and smirked upon? or was it to lay before the people of the North, in their own burning Southern tongue, descriptions of the wrongs and outrages the South is at this moment laboring under, and to appeal to the justice, the honor, the magnanimity of the great people of the North for relief therefrom? We believe they came here to adopt the latter course, and that they have not followed it is because they have been advised to the contrary by the week-kneed, sordid, and selfish managers of the Democratic party here. Are they afraid to make speeches? To be so would be mean and cowardly, entirely unworthy the chivalric reputation of every born Southern gentleman. That General Grant will be the next President every Southerner who has examined the question must admit. All they can say, then, will not alter the final result; and it is higher, nobler, purer, more honorable and dignified for these Southern leaders to boldly proclaim their principles and views, than to surrender them without an effort and allow them to be covered forever, perhaps, with the shroud of oblivion.

We tell them, then, that they should talk to our Northern people, proclaim their sentiments, and within eight years, now that slavery has gone up forever, we venture to predict they will see them prevail and themselves the managers of the Government. Southern leaders like Wade Hampton, Forrest, Vance, Ben Hill, Howell Cobb, Toombs, A. H. Stephens, General Gordon, and a host of others, must have settled in their own minds that they cannot expect to be victorious the present campaign. They should be and no doubt are now making arrangements for the future, shaping their coming policy, healing ruptures, cementing friendships, re-establishing their credit at home and abroad, organizing victory, making success a duty, and otherwise preparing for a grand constitutional triumph that is bound to come sooner or later. But let these leaders come out and state what they mean. Every man has a right to attempt to revolutionize a government in a constitutional way. In our Government, at the present time, the officeholders, bondholders, place-seekers, and contract plunderers and jobbers manage things pretty much their own way. They elect a man to secure the spoils. But in this age of progress, with the vast changes in the commercial, social, moral, political, and material condition of our country constantly occurring, it is the part of wisdom for all parties, both North and South, to help along the work of constitutional improvement and make the greatness of the nation keep pace with the grandeur of passing events. Whatever changes in the Government may be necessary to accomplish this end can be secured in a constitutional and, we believe, a peaceful way. The South can lead off in this splendid movement. They can unfurl their banners even now, and with the intense opposition that exists in the North to one hideous radical idea—the policy of negro supremacy, which is an outrage alike upon the laws of God and man—they can open a campaign which must meet a hearty co-operation among the masses of the people of the North, and eventuate in their triumphant and constitutional restoration to the reins of the government of the nation.

Democratic Falsehoods Exposed.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The exhibit of the state of our national finances, which we printed on Saturday morning, and which may be regarded as official, will be read with interest, apart from its political bearing, by every one who has the welfare of his country at heart. It completely demolishes the miserable pretense set up by Mr. Delmar and supported by the *World*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and other Democratic lights, that the current fiscal year is likely to show a large surplus of expenditures over receipts. It demonstrates that, even with the present lax administration of the law, the surplus of receipts over expenditures will probably range from $50,000 000 to $75,000,000. With the rigid enforcement of the law respecting the collection of revenue from tobacco and spirits—and this enforcement will certainly be attained during the last quarter of the fiscal year, under the administration of General Grant—the surplus will undoubtedly prove much greater. As it is, the receipts derived from distilled spirits for the quarter of the present fiscal year just elapsed make it certain that the revenue from this source will be at least double that received during the last fiscal year. It is useless to attempt to explain away these figures. One quarter of the present fiscal year is closed, and the actual receipts for this quarter, paid into the Treasury, will undoubtedly prove nearly or quite $90,000,000. On the other hand, there can be no question that the expenditures, which last year were reported at $370,000,000, will be much less for the current fiscal year. Nothing has occurred which can in any way tend to increase the expenditures above the amount for the last fiscal year, except the amount appropriated for the Alaska purchase, an increase in the pension list of about $2,000,000, and a possible Post Office deficiency of $5,000,000. Many facts can be adduced to show that the expenses of the last fiscal year will be greatly reduced. Thus, for example, the amount expended last year for interest on account of the arrearages due on the compound interest notes was over $140,000,000. This year the amount to be paid on account of interest will not exceed $120,000,000. Of the truth of this any one may satisfy himself by referring to the statement in regard to the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in the regular monthly exhibit published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Again, among the other items by which the expenditures for the present fiscal year are to be reduced, we may mention the sum for the reimbursement of States on account of war claims, viz., $10,000,000; the diminution in the appropriation for Rivers and Harbors, $4,000,000; in the appropriation for Freedmen's Bureau, $2,500,000; while the reduction of the army, which according to the official showing of the Secretary of War will amount to 18,000 men between the first of July last and the first of January next, the reduction of the expenses of the navy, and the civil and miscellaneous list, will further reduce expenditures to the extent of at least $50,000,000. With this, there will be an almost certain revenue of $370,000,000. Besides, it should be remembered that the amount paid out for bounties—$38,000,000 last year, and $40,000,000 estimated for this year—does not run over into another year, as the expenditures for the present year will probably pay all claims on the Treasury from this source. Congress, therefore, would on this ground alone be safe in legislating with a view to an excess of $40,000,000 in the receipts over the expenditures for the next fiscal year. In short, the whole exhibit, instead of being discouraging, as Democratic authorities would have the people believe, is in the highest degree encouraging, and proves what every one acquainted with the resources of the country has long known, that the enormous vitality of this nation is sufficient to overcome all the adverse influences that result from a long war, the necessities for heavy taxation, and the mistakes of a weak and wicked administration.

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FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, whole sale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE.

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 14rp PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
5 10 FREE GALLERY.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board. Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders. Reference required. 9 11*

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 8 13

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANAIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BON

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies. No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.
Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 15 1m*

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1827 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.—Fall Quarter will commence MONDAY, October 12. Names of new pupils must be entered this week. 10 5 6

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 716 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th St. 9 15 1m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15 6

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright fluce as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR
GREEN GINGER,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 1rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CORN EXCHANGE RAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING, 1868
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, 1868
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
1 13

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL," Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, from and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Rolling, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES.

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing; fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin's Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 38 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 2

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Perfect order reigns in Madrid. In Barcelona the people sacked the town hall and publicly burned a portrait of the Queen. Count Chesti, who sought to repress the riotous proceedings, was fired at by the mob, but fled and escaped under cover of night.

Bassoes has been appointed to command the provinces of Catalonia by the Provincial Junta.

It is announced to-day that the great Powers of Europe will allow their diplomatic relations with Spain to remain in *statu quo*.

Generals Gaulors and Prim are reported to be adverse to a republic in Spain.

The vessels of the United States squadron under Admiral Farragut are off the Spanish coast.

Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents of Buckinghamshire, in which he recites in the usual way the course pursued by the Ministry on the reform act, the national finances, the relations existing between England and foreign Powers, and the triumphant termination of the Abyssinian war. He comments at length on the reform project, gives its history, and recounts his objections thereto. He holds that the Ministry had the right to expect that the Whigs would wait and learn the temper of the new Parliament on that question before pressing its consideration, but their leaders saw fit to bring before the House of Commons at the very last moment a measure securing the Church and State, for the disestablishing of the Irish Church meant that. It involved also the stirring up of an additional rancor and bitterness in Ireland. It would unsettle property, and make confiscation contagious, and more than all, it would give England over to the Pope, and presently to the rule of foreign Powers.

It is reported that a military and commercial treaty has been ratified between France and Holland, and that Belgium is expected to join in its terms.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A rumor is current that the success of the revolution in Spain has had the effect to induce France to make important concessions to Italy. It is known that Prime Minister Menebrea is expected in Paris, and the supposition is that he comes to conduct negotiations rendered necessary by the alleged change in the policy of France.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—It is rumored that a conspiracy to dethrone Abdul Aziz, the reigning Sultan of Turkey, has been discovered in Constantinople. A number of political arrests have been made there. No further particulars have been received.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A contract for the construction of an underground railroad in New York has been concluded with two English engineers. They expect to enter upon the work at an early day. Mr. W. B. Duncan, who sailed from Liverpool on the Scotia yesterday, took out the contract for the approval of the board of directors.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The funeral of Count Walewski occurred to-day. The French Ministers, the representatives of foreign Powers, and many of the officials, including some American naval officers, attended in a body in uniform. The streets through which the cortege passed were crowded with people.

PARIS, Oct 4.—Queen Isabella has issued a protest against the revolution in Spain. The document argues that the force used by the rebels to depose the Queen does not injure her rights to the throne of Spain, and declares that the acts of a Junta established by violence are not binding upon the people.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven generals of the army, entered Madrid to-day in triumph. Great preparations were made for his reception. The streets and buildings, public and private, were superbly decorated, and a large civic and military procession escorted the generals through the city. The houses, sidewalks, and public squares along the route of the procession were crowded with citizens, who received Serrano and his companions with wild enthusiasm. The procession was followed by a parade of the National Guard. This was a great patriotic display, and was made the occasion of striking manifestations of the popular will. The troops carried side by side with their flags, banners, on which were inscribed "Down with the Bourbons," "Sovereignty of the People," "Religious Liberty," "Free Education," with others of a similar character.

At the termination of the review Marshal Serrano made a patriotic address to the citizens and soldiers, in the course of which he announced that he had united with General Prim in calling Espartero to the head of the State.

The formation of the new Cabinet has been completed, as follows: President, Serrano; Commerce, Castillo; Marine, Topete; Justice, Aguirre; War, General Prim; Foreign Affairs, Olloyaga; Finance Madoz. Manuel Concha has been arrested.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The steamship St. Laurent sailed to day for Europe, with $36,000 in specie.

Col. Pierson, President of the Brooklyn Horse Railway Company, was arrested to-day on the charge of employing disabled horses in his cars.

It was reported on Wall street to-day that the opposition steamboat line to California had been withdrawn, but the report is as yet unconfirmed.

The Republican Assembly Convention in Brooklyn balloted all last night for a candidate, and adjourned to breakfast this morning. They will probably ballot all of to-night.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—George W. Jameson, a well-known actor, was run over and instantly killed at Yonkers, this evening, by an express train on the Hudson River Railroad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Piano-makers' Society held a meeting last night to discuss a proposition to demand ten per cent. advance in wages. After some discussion, the matter was referred to a mass meeting of the piano-makers for action.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Mr. Sullivan, editor of the Irish People, has commenced a suit against Brick Pomeroy, laying damages at $25,000, for a libel, in stating in the Democrat that he had been bribed enough to change the politics of his paper.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The 3.30 westward train on the Erie road ran off the track at Hackensack Junction yesterday afternoon. The engineer discovering that a switch was misplaced, reversed the engine so suddenly that it is supposed one rail was torn up, and the train was thrown from the track. The locomotive ran into the station, completely demolishing the building. Four ladies were in the station at the time, one of whom had an ankle broken, another an arm, and the other two were considerably bruised. No person was hurt on the train except the engineer, who was slightly bruised.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 3.—The State Fair closed yesterday. The total receipts were $20,543 53, being $365 10 in excess of the receipts of the Buffalo Fair last year.

HUDSON, Oct. 3.—Six workmen were precipitated from a platform while repairing a house at Claverack. One was fatally injured, and the others have legs broken, &c.

DANVILLE, Ontario county, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The bones of a large animal, supposed to be a mastodon, were found to-day, while excavating near this place. The teeth are very large, one of them weighing five pounds. The ribs are six feet long, the hip bone thirty-six inches round, tusks eleven inches in diameter and fourteen feet long, and the vertebræ bones twenty-three inches in circumference.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—A report from Fort Laramie says that several hundred Sioux, under "Man-afraid-of-his-Horses" and other chiefs, are now there, and are ready to go on their reservation as soon as transportation is furnished.

General Grant was serenaded last evening. He thanked the party for the compliment, but declined to make any speech. General Sherman also declined to speak.

The Union Pacific Railroad was finished yesterday to Green River. Owing to the failure of the new contractor for clearing the overland road to comply with the terms of his contract, and the expiration of time with Wells, Fargo & Co., there has been a stoppage of mail carriage between the terminus of the Union and Central Pacific since yesterday, and this must continue until the Postmaster General makes new arrangements.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—It is understood that General Grant's visit to this city is to confer with General Sherman in regard to his annual report, and that he will leave here on Monday next.

All the candidates on the Democratic Convention ticket, nominated on Thursday, have resigned, and the delegates to the nominating convention have been called to meet again on Monday next to make a new ticket.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.—During a Radical meeting at Independence, last night, pistols were fired outside, and a Mr. Neil was wounded in the neck and leg.

While a train of one hundred and fifty Kansas City Tanners were returning from the meeting they were fired on by a dozen men, but nobody was hurt.

Owing to a dense fog, a freight train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad ran into another freight train to-day, four miles west of Topeka. The engine and four cars were wrecked, and the engineer, John Salmon, was killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pension Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The whole number of claims received during September at the Pension Office, original, increase of widows, &c., was 1273; invalids, 1449. Total, 2722. Number of claims admitted original, and increase of widows, 1736; invalids, 1623. Total, 2359. Number of claims rejected, original, and increase of widows, &c., 170; invalids, 206. Total, 376. Number of claims disposed of during September, 2735; letters written, 4348; circulars sent, 12,539. In the twenty land divisions, 66 warrants of 160 acres each were issued, covering 10,560 acres. Original applications received, 87; letters written, 182; circulars sent, 184. Claims suspended, 156. Warrants issued, 2. Claims disposed of, 2735; received, 2722.

The Earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador.

The following correspondence is published by direction of the Secretary of State:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LIMA, Peru, Sept. 14, 1868.—To the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States—Sir: In my dispatches Nos. 144 and 145, dated the 22d and 28th of August respectively, I gave you a slight account of the terrible earthquake which, on the 13th ultimo, laid desolate a large part of Peru, and now again it is my painful duty to inform you that a large and the most prolific part of the republic of Ecuador is in ruins, caused by a similar shock at 1.30 on the morning of the 16th of the same month.

The earthquake seems to have had its centre in the province of Imbabura, near the volcano of Ocampo, about sixty miles north of the city of Quito. Eight towns, with the adjoining haciendas and populations, are said to have been destroyed, numbering from forty to fifty-four thousand inhabitants. The cities of Otavato and Cotacachi, containing respectively about twelve and eight thousand inhabitants, and both situated on the shores of the Lake Mojando, are said to have been swallowed up, with their entire populations, and their sites have become a part of the lake. The city of Ibarra, with a population of thirteen thousand, is totally destroyed, only about three thousand of the inhabitants escaping, and the town of Atuntaqui leveled with the earth, burying all the inhabitants in its ruins.

Nor is the injury confined to the cities and towns, but all of the haciendas of the province, the richest in Ecuador, growing sugar and grain, and producing large numbers of sheep and cattle, have, as it were, been swept out of existence. Quito did not suffer in the same ratio in the loss of life, but its walls and houses are destroyed. The most of its inhabitants, including the English Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Hamilton, with his large family, were driven to the open square or plaza in the centre of the city, and he, more fortunate than the others, is now enjoying the great luxury of a tent, while thousands of the best citizens are without shelter. To heighten the gloom, despondency and misery of all, the terrific thunder storms of the tropics seem to have redoubled their forces, and have literally deluged the whole country.

The losses in Imbabura will cause great suffering in Quito, as nearly all the necessaries of life for that city were drawn from this province. The difficulty of conveying food from Guayaquil will be very great, as the journey requires twelve days severe travel with mules, carrying small burdens, over rugged and precipitous mountains, deep gorges and narrow passes. If relief in some form is not speedily given, many of the sufferers will be compelled to reach the seashore or perish. Extracts from private letters and public documents published in the Lima journals (see inclosures Nos. 1, 2 and 3) show the destruction and destitution to which I have referred. Indeed, these shocks have almost ruined the republic of Ecuador.

The mentioned representations have been fully corroborated by the statements of his Excellency Don Antonio Flores, Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in Peru. In Peru also, as I have heretofore informed you, proud and rebellious Arequipa is levelled with the dust, Arica swept from the seashore, with but one solitary house remaining, whilst the district and city of Moquegua, with its rich villages, vineyards and haciendas, are but the wrecks of things that were. Had the earthquake in Peru taken place at night time, as it did in Ecuador, the loss of life would have exceeded one hundred thousand souls. As it was, that loss in Peru is less, but the loss of property far greater.

Want, hunger and famine in these now unhappy countries are striding through all classes in the midst of the unburied dead, and a general paralyzation of thought and action seems to pervade the land. This is no doubt caused by the continuous shocks since, and the great fear of other calamities, and to add to the consternation of the weak, fearful and helpless, robbers in some localities are said to be sacking and pillaging everything within their reach.

I take great pride in informing you that Rear Admiral Thomas Turner, Captain McDougal, Commanders James H. Gillis, James S. Thornton, Austin Pendergrast, and the other officers and crews of their commands in our navy, near the scenes of danger, have done all that noble-hearted, brave sailors could do to alleviate the sufferings of all within their reach.

The generosity of our country in days gone by has left a record that will never be forgotten. Greece, Poland, Hungary and Ireland, with no greater, if not far less, claims for aid or charity, have found that in the United States there were feeling hearts and open hands for those who deeply suffer. Will not our generous-hearted countrymen add Peru and Ecuador to their noble list? Our government, I know, can do no more than has been done by our navy; but I most earnestly urge and entreat that you appeal to the good men of our country to aid by charity the suffering people of Peru and Ecuador.

Let those who gave bread to starving Ireland repeat their generosity, and let the Protestant and Catholic now join and vie with each other in showing by their works that the Christian's creed means good will and charity towards their fellow-men; and let all others who have a heart that can feel for the sufferings of their fellow-beings aid by sending a mite from their riches to the hungry, starving, naked and desolate people of these two countries. Money, clothing, food, or any other necessaries of life would be bread cast upon the waters; but the supplies, to do good, must come quickly. The people are too much terror-stricken to act with vigor, and the governments of Peru and Ecuador cannot now give the aid the necessities of the people imperatively demand.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY.

No. 95. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1868.—Alvin P. Hovey, Esq., &c., &c., Lima.—Your dispatch of the 14th September, No. 147, has been received. It contains a very full and careful account of the devastations which were produced in the republic of Ecuador by the terrible earthquake of the 13th of August. Losing no time in giving publicity to the painful narrative, I sincerely hope that it may excite not only the sympathies but the active charity of all the civilized nations. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Foreign.

Letters have been received here stating that the baptism of the new heir to the Grecian throne, according to the rites of the Greek orthodox faith, was celebrated with great splendor in the Athenian Cathedral on the 3d of last month. The child was brought to the altar by H. I. H. the Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephowna, of Russia, acting as godmother, and representing H. R. M. the Emperor of Russia. H. M. the Queen of Denmark, H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Denmark, H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, H. I. H. the Grand Duchess Cesarowitz, H. H. the Duke Joseph, of Saxe-Altembourg, and H. I. H. the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinowitz. Admiral Farragut, who had just arrived at the Piræus for the occasion, was, with all his officers, present at the ceremony.

The Admiral was most cordially entertained at the Court on the same evening, and the next day the King and Queen visited the United States steamship Franklin, and remained there over three hours. Under the American flag assurances of friendship and sympathy were exchanged. The Athenians did everything in their power to show their admiration for the naval hero, and their love and gratitude for the American people, who have always so generously succored them. The Admiral's stay was one uninterrupted ovation. The new prince, who has received the name of Constantine, is also to bear the title of Duke of Sparta. The construction of three lines of railway, traversing Greece in three different directions, has just been conceded to a Belgian company. The work is to be immediately commenced. The railway to the Piræus is now nearly completed.

Hon. Julius Bing, formerly United States consular representative at Smyrna, Asia Minor, has just been appointed diplomatic agent of the Provisional Cretan government in this country.

Indian Affairs.

Statistics in the office of Indian Affairs show an increase over the last year of twelve schools, eleven hundred and sixty-eight scholars, twenty-nine teachers and fourteen missionaries in the Indian country. The amount contributed by all religious societies for education was an increase over the previous year of only $6164, while the increase by individual Indians for the same purpose, during the same time, amounted to $3266. Mr. N. S. Goodall, who has spent much time among the Indians for the purpose of assisting them in being furnished with land, machinery and materials to enable the Indian women to fabricate a portion of their own blankets, is now in this city. He reports that while there is little disposition among many of the Indian tribes to cultivate the lands, there is a growing desire among the squaws to engage in industrial pursuits.

There is a large increase in the manufacture of sugar, sorghum syrup, and gloves and mittens, for the production of the materials of which the women do all the work. They exhibit much taste and ingenuity, both as to design and coloring, in the fabrics which they weave by handloom, and are apt scholars, being persevering and industrious. Mr. Goodall, in his representations to the government, says the men will soon appreciate the value of the manufactured blankets, &c., as articles of sale, and this will stimulate them to grow the wool—they being fitted for the shepherd's life. Through the efforts now being made to encourage such industries, it is believed that New England manufacturers will at no distant day receive large supplies of wool from the Indian tribes who now have a precarious and uncertain dependence on the chase.

The Post-office Department.

Postmaster General Randall has accepted the proposal of the National Bank Note Company, F. Shephard, President, to furnish postage stamps at 25 cents per thousand, for a term of four years, according to the advertisement of June 22d, 1868. This, he says, is to include embossing, separating and packing stamps in such quantities as may be daily ordered, not less than two hundred stamps to a package. He also accepts the proposal of the same company to prepare receipts and direct packages of stamps for mailing, at ½ cent per thousand additional. It is a condition of this acceptance that stamps of new designs are to be furnished, including a combination of colors in the same stamp, limited to four, of higher denominations, and the use of fugitive ink and colored paper, if required, for all denominations; and that the contract is to be executed to take effect from date when such stamps, of new and approved quality and designs, shall be actually delivered for use upon orders of postmasters, through the Post-office Department.

New Mexican Affairs.

Ex-Governor W. F. M. Arny reached here yesterday from New Mexico. He lately had an interview with the Utah and Jicarrilla Apache Indians, in the unexplored country west of the San Juan river, and his mission here is to procure a ratification of treaties which have been made with the Utah and Apache Indians. He has with him some extraordinary specimens of gold, silver and copper which have been discovered in the San Juan, Santa Fe, Cimarron and Ute Creek regions. He says that country is filled with the richest ores in the world, but that they cannot be developed so long as the Indian tribes are permitted to ravage the territories as they are now doing. The Indians expressed to him their willingness to dispose of their country and go on a reservation outside of the settlements, but positively declare they will not allow white men in their country to mine or settle until they have a treaty with the government.

The Surratt Case.

The late counsel for Surratt deny the statement that they have assured the District Attorney he would be forthcoming to respond to any proceeding that might hereafter be instituted against him. The case which they tried having been decided, and their client dismissed, they have nothing further to do with the matter, and while they believe Surratt will not attempt to evade any process that may be issued against him, they are in no way responsible for him or his movements.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—A storm of wind and rain commenced on Thursday night, and has raged ever since with but short intervals, and now shows no signs of cessation.

The continued east winds have backed the waters of Lake Pontchartain through the canals and the swamp, until the whole rear of the city is inundated. There is an unbroken sheet of water from Claiborne street to the lake, the water passing over the banks of the canals, and is still rising. The Ponchartrain Railroad and several street railroads have stopped running, their tracks being overflooded. The rains have been heavy and general throughout the State for the past week.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned last evening, having filled the electoral ticket and nominated Congressional candidates for four districts. No nomination was made for the Fifth district.

The wind is very high this evening, and is increasing. Three steamers between here and Galveston are overdue. Several New York steamers are overdue, and serious apprehensions are felt for their safety. The telegraph operator at Fort Pike is supposed to be drowned. The water in the rear of that city is still rising, and the people in that country are deserting their houses and coming towards the river.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Wm. O. Hall, printer, and E. A. Page & Co., manufacturers of leather belting, suffered $6000 to $8000 loss to-day by a fire in the upper portion of the building Nos. 44 and 46 Congress st. Covered by insurance.

Charles E. Godfrey, master, and Jesse Godfrey, mate, of the schooner Thomas Holcomb, of Philadelphia, were held for trial by U. S. Commissioner Hallett, charged with beating and wounding David Purnell, cook of the schooner.

The national Convention of colored men in session here have made arrangements for a mass meeting on Monday night. The convention is composed of thirteen delegates from the following States: North Carolina, 2; Florida, 2; Texas, 1; Virginia, 3; Kentucky, 1; Georgia, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 1; Maine, 1.

R. J. Dana, Jr., has consented to accept the nomination of the opposition of General Butler, of the Fifth district, who hold their convention on Monday.

The base ball match between the Harvard and Lowell clubs, played to-day, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 27 to 24.

From Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 4.—Institute Hall was packed to overflowing with a brilliant audience last night, to hear Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, and Major Pangborn, of New Jersey. Hundreds were turned away from the doors, unable to obtain seats. Mr. McVeigh gave a masterly and philosophical review of the history of the two parties, and contended that peace could only be secured by the success of Republican principles.

His speech was frequently applauded, and his eloquence warmed up the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Major Pangborn followed with an eloquent speech, ably discussing the issues of the campaign, and convulsing the audience with laughter.

Mr. McVeigh will speak in Philadelphia on Tuesday night.

The general election for assessors and inspectors takes place in this State to-morrow.

From Reading.

READING, Pa., Oct. 4.—A grand Republican mass convention and torchlight parade came off here yesterday afternoon and evening. Addresses were delivered at the afternoon meeting by General A. F. Stevens and General Kilpatrick; and in the evening, after the parade, by the Hon. George Lear and Hon. James H. Campbell. The parade in the afternoon was large. The torchlight procession in the evening was over six squares in length and was composed of firemen, Republican Invincibles, a company of carpet-baggers in fantastic costume, and workmen engaged in their avocations. The route was about five miles in length, along which many private houses were illuminated, and the procession was enlivened by fireworks and the discharge of cannon. The procession was the finest of the kind ever witnessed here.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—Speaker Colfax is in this city spending a few days, and was serenaded last night at the residence of T. P. Haughey, by the fighting Boys in Blue, and a large assembly of citizens. In response, he spoke briefly, but very encouragingly of the prospects of success of the Republican cause in October and November. He said the political horizon never looked brighter. He will speak here to-morrow night.

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 4.—The Rev. G. B. Assler, a distinguished minister of the Lutheran Church, president of the Council of the Lutheran Church in North America, and director of the Orphans' Farm at Seclionople, Penna., died last night in this city.

Hon. George H. Pendleton arrived here last night, and will address a Democratic mass convention to-morrow.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The Republicans have renominated J. H. Sypher for Congress from the First District, and L. A. Sheldon for the full term from the Second District, and J. Wills Menard for Colonel Mann's unexpired term. Menard is colored.

From West Virginia.

WHEELING, Oct. 3.—General Frank Blair arrived here at noon to-day, and made a brief speech, after which he left for Cincinnati.

COAL.

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PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—The citizens of the Eighteenth ward enjoyed an intellectual treat on Saturday evening. The threatening looks of the weather caused the postponement of the Republican mass meeting of the Third district until Monday night; but as Colonel Matthews is to speak at Bedford on Monday, it was determined to give the people a chance to listen to this gifted orator. Several hundred persons were fortunate enough to hear him at the hall at Frankford road and Girard avenue, while very many crowded the street, unable to obtain standing room in the hall.

Hon. Leonard Myers introduced Colonel Matthews in a few appropriate remarks, which were loudly cheered, as a Union man from Maryland, who would picture to them what Union men South had to endure since the war closed, and what might be expected if the new rebellion threatened by Frank Blair were once inaugurated.

No one of that audience will ever forget the occasion. Colonel Matthews held it spell-bound for an hour and a half, only interrupted by bursts of enthusiastic applause. He told them in many parts of Maryland no gathering of Union men one-tenth as large could be found to address; that judges, State and local officers nearly all rejoiced still in their disloyalty, many of them almost fresh from the Rebel army; that manhood there went for naught unless it was degraded at the feet of the lost cause.

He then gave a vivid description of the wrongs perpetrated by Southern Democracy, aided by its Northern allies, for many years—the outrages and sacrifice of principle which gave birth to the Republican party—the miserable vacillation of Buchanan—the open treason of his chief advisers—the glorious mission of Abraham Lincoln—and great achievements of General Grant. His excoriation of the Blair family and Horatio Seymour was pointed by wit and sarcasm, which seemed to know no limit, but most effective was the eloquent sincerity which marked every word of his utterance. This seems to be language of high praise, but such an effort deserves to be chronicled, and its effect in the Eighteenth ward will extend to many who can only learn its inspiration from others. Twelve rousing cheers were given for Colonel Matthews, and twelve more for Hon. Leonard Myers, as the meeting adjourned.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Roxborough was held on Saturday evening last at the public house of C. Harmer, on the Ridge road, near the eight mile stone. A large concourse of citizens assembled at an early hour in the evening, but the meeting was not organized until after 8 o'clock, at which time the various Grant and Colfax Clubs and the "Boys in Blue," headed by a fine band, arrived on the ground. The speakers' stand was beautifully decorated with flags and banners, and notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather a large number of ladies were on the ground.

The meeting was called to order by installing Mr. Jacob Fry as Chairman, who, in a few complimentary remarks, introduced his young fellow-townsman, Colonel William M. Runkel. The gentleman was warmly applauded, and commenced his remarks by saying that he had been indulging in the parade of the "Boys in Blue," and had not expected to be called on for a speech. He then went on and pictured the Democratic party and its leaders, and said that Grant was the man to end the second rebellion headed by Seymour and Frank Blair. He was frequently interrupted by applause. Colonel Runkel was followed by H. G. Jones, Esq. Mr. Jones made quite a lengthy speech and was frequently applauded. C. F. Abbott, Esq., was the next speaker. Mr. Abbott compared the Democratic party of the present with that of the past. He asked no better argument to combat the theories of Seymour and Blair than those furnished by Jackson and Jefferson. The speaker was listened to with considerable attention and loudly applauded.

Dr. William Paine next addressed the meeting, and dealt heavy blows at the Democratic party, and particularly Frank Blair, whom he knew to have been an original Abolitionist, Freesoiler, and Equal-rights man. The gentleman interspersed his speech with numerous humorous stories, and retired amid deafening applause.

M. Blyn, Esq., read a note from Judge Kelley, regretting his inability to be present, and the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Grant, Colfax, and the whole ticket.

ATTACK UPON FIRE COMPANIES.—Early yesterday morning, as the Philadelphia, Phœnix, and Washington Hose Companies were proceeding to the fire at Ninth and Catherine streets, they were attacked near that locality, it is alleged, by members of another Hose Company. During the affray, Alfred Y. Henman, a member of the Washington Hose Company, was knocked down with a blunt instrument and cut in the head in several places. On trying to rise, he was stabbed in the right side and was shot at with a pistol. He was soon after removed from the ground to his residence, in the neighborhood of Seventh and Market streets.

Daniel Kane, a member of the same company, was badly cut in the face. Charles Hall and H. Foster, members of the Phœnix Hose Company, were severely handled—Hall being stabbed in the hand and Foster injured about the head. Charles Oliver, a member of the Philadelphia Hose Company, was injured about the head, and C. B. Miller, of the same company, was severely beaten. The assailants also fired at the hose carriage, and broke the metal panels of the cylinder of the Philadelphia Hose carriage, and otherwise injured the apparatus. The steamer of the Company was also ordered off the ground, and the driver fired at. It was very dark at the time of the attack, and difficult to recognize the assailants.

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital since Saturday morning:—Francis Jones, aged nineteen years, stabbed in the left side by a colored man. Laura Mathews, thirty years of age, residing in Barclay street, near Seventh, cut in the head by some unknown person. Michael Haley, aged eighteen, residing at Phœnixville, shot in the side and severely wounded. The perpetrator of the act made his escape. James Kelly, 21 years old, struck in the head with a billy and seriously injured.

John Devitt, aged nine years, and his sister, aged six years, were playing in the upper room of the house, No. 962 St. John street, on Saturday, when a pistol in the hands of John was accidentally discharged, the ball from which struck his sister, inflicting a severe wound.

James Goudy, aged fifteen years, had his arm broken on Saturday by having it caught in a pulley at Bruner's mill, Twenty-second and Hamilton streets. He was taken to his home, No. 404 North Twenty-second street.

AN ALLEGED DESERTER SHOT.—About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Patrick Dempsey, charged with desertion from the United States army, was shot in the leg by Charles Thompson, a soldier who had been sent to arrest him. Several attempts, it is said, had been made to capture Dempsey within a month, and yesterday Thompson, with two others in the service, went to his house, No. 630 Catharine street. Thompson met Dempsey at the door, while the others waited in an alley to prevent him from escaping through the back way. Dempsey, it is alleged, drew a knife and attempted to stab Thompson, who thereupon fired at him with his revolver three times, the third shot taking effect as Dempsey was escaping across the street. Police officers arrived on the spot and took charge of Thompson, and protected him from violence threatened by a number of persons who had been attracted to the neighborhood. Thompson was taken to the Seventeenth District Station, and the wounded man was removed to the Hospital.

CHARGED WITH FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.—Before Recorder Given, on Saturday, Francis Quinn and James Boyle had a hearing on the charge of swearing falsely to obtain naturalization papers for Quinn. It was alleged Quinn had sworn in Court that he came into the United States in the year 1850, and was under eighteen at that time, and that Boyle had vouched to the truth of that statement. Quinn was examined as a witness before the Recorder, and stated that he arrived here seven years ago, and was born in 1835. The accused were bound over for trial.

INTERFERING WITH THE ASSESSMENTS.—Philip Mition had a hearing before Alderman Godbou on Saturday, on the charge of interfering with one of the Assessors of the Sixth ward, in the discharge of his duty. He was bound over for trial.

Thomas Robinson, Jacob Albright, John Weeks, and H. J. Arbuckle had a hearing before Alderman Cahill on Saturday, charged, on the oath of Josiah Wood, with tampering with the assessment books of the Eleventh ward, and were bound over for trial.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN, it is expected, will be in this city this week, and preparations are now being made to give him a grand reception. The Young Men's Democratic Association met on Saturday evening for the purpose of forming a regiment to participate in the reception. The uniform agreed upon will consist of red shirt, dark pants, white scarf, and blue navy cap.

STABLE BURNED.—The alarm of fire about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a stable in Essex street, below Catharine, owned by Mr. Quigley.

—*Punch* hints that magistrates might give attention to light weight grocers as well as heavy weight prize-fighters.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 00	MOON RISES	8 13
SUN SETS	5 36	HIGH WATER	5 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 24
Mammonia	Southampton	New York	Sept. 25
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 25
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 26
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 6
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Union	New York	Bremen	Oct. 8
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 10
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 5
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Oct. 6
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 8
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 9
Star and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Oct. 20
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr Enterprise, Barnes, Londonderry, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, Norwich, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr A. A. Rich, Leech, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Boston, Bakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, do.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Baker, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Eloulse, Nutter, Apponang, do.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, Wareham J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, Providence, Griscom & Co.
Schr Clara Bell, McAllister, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Susanna, Packard, Baltimore, Captain.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, Captain.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Tyson, 31 days from Liverpool, with mdse., 1 cabin (C. McLaurin) and 31 steerage passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. No date, lat. 45 50, long 35 50, signalled Br. brig Lucca, bound East.

Steamtug America, Virden, 20 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having towed to sea early on Saturday morning ship Tuscarora hence for Mobile. Brought up ship Francis B. Cutting. Passed in the bay, brig Gazelle, from Salem; three brigs, one schr from West Indies, and others, as per Lewes correspondence.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Josie A. Devereux, Clark, 6 days from Charleston, with lumber to C. Cochran, Russell & Co.
Schr John Mace, Brittingham, 3 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Conquest & Lowber.
Schr Ellie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Banner, Townsend, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, from Providence
Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, from Providence.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Baker, from Wareham.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, from Wareham.
Schr M. Steelman Steelman, from Boston.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR No. 47, Reed, from Georgetown.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 2—6 P. M.—Ship Hercules, from Bath and barque Brilliant, from Greenland, both for Philadelphia, passed in to-day. U. S. school-ship Portsmouth, from Fortress Monroe for New York; schrs Morley, from Rappahannock river for Boston; Ida Richardson, from Philadelphia for Charleston; J. G. Ferris, from New York for Virginia; Lady Jane, from Richmond, Va.; and Cora Etta, from Philadelphia for St. Domingo, remain at the Breakwater.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tyro, Baker, from Providence for Philadelphia, passed Newport P. M. 1st inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 30 inst.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Wilson, hence, at Point Petre, Guad., 8th ult., to sail next day for Coraposo, Venezuela.

Barque H. P. Lord, Pinkham, hence, at Portland 2d instant.

Barque Dirigo, Morrison, hence for Rotterdam, was spoken 18th ult, lat. 46 18, long. 45 45.

Brig Gendebler, for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst, lat. 39 30, long. 72 50.

Brig Lucy A. Blossom, Castilian, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Brig Matil

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868.

Mutilated Extracts.

THE *Age* this morning says:—

"The radicals no longer disguise their apprehensions of defeat in this city. In fact, they 'give up' their entire city ticket, and are now only scrambling for some of the minor offices that are to be voted for. On Thurday last THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, a radical newspaper, published hereabouts, said *'there is great danger that the Republicans will not carry the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday next. There is at present a strong probability that we will be defeated.'* This 'strong probability' has now been reduced to an absolute certainty, and none of the radical leaders really believe that they have the ghost of a chance of succeeding on the 13th instant."

We do not object to the *Age*, or any other of the Democratic journals, quoting from any article we publish as freely as they please; but we do object, both on the ground of truth and gentlemanly honor, to have our meaning perverted by not quoting all that we say in connection with a statement. The old story is told of the atheist who fortified his opinion by stating that the Bible said, "There is no God," omitting the rather important connection, "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." With equal perversity the *Age* quotes just enough of our articles to convey a meaning entirely distinct from that intended.

"THE CITY IN DANGER, AND HOW TO SAVE IT.—There is great danger that the Republicans will not carry the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday week. There is at present a strong possibility that we will be defeated. It may be asked, 'What! do you mean to say that the atrocious doctrines of Seymour and Blair command the support of a majority of our people?' We answer without hesitation, No! If the real sentiment of the citizens could be obtained at the polls, Philadelphia would give ten thousand majority for Tyndale. But unless some measures of the most decisive kind are taken, it will matter little what may be the real sentiments of the people. There have been going on in Philadelphia frauds so unblushingly outrageous and criminal, that we pause in astonishment at the daring of the attempts made. The wishes of the legal voters will not matter one jot or one tittle in deciding the result, unless measures of great magnitude be at once put into operation, and with a firmness and a vigilance without ceasing the forgers and perjurers be brought to justice."

Such is what we actually did say; and we leave it to our readers if the impression conveyed in both cases is the same. We never feared the loss of the city to the Republicans if the terrible frauds which were then just being unearthed could be detected and punished. If there are 10,000 fraudulent papers on the street, is it unreasonable that we fear that an honest expression of public opinion will not be secured?

We regret keenly to see our neighbor condescending to pick flaws in what we say, and to endeavor to wrong us by misquoting or pecking at typographical errors. We will cite an instance, small in itself, but which displays what we mean. At the time of the earthquake in South America we stated that 32,000,000 of people had perished. Of course, the error was typographical, and was shown to be so by the body of the article. The *Age* selects the error, and comments on it. The more recent case of the infamous falsehood in regard to General Tyndale is one too fresh to need recalling to the minds of our readers. All these things show that the spirit which is of late actuating our contemporary is not of that tone nor even of that honest spirit which we should expect of the representative journal of a political party. We desire to call the attention of the *Age* to this matter, as in thus acting it is appearing in a manner detestable, and which all right-minded citizens of every party will repudiate.

Naturalization in the Supreme Court.

THE fact that a dozen blank certificates of naturalization, sealed with a seal which is a *fac-simile* of that of the Supreme Court, and signed "J. Ross Snowden" in a hand which so nearly resembles the writing of that gentleman that he himself has been unable to declare under oath that it is not genuine, has created a profound impression throughout the community. If twelve of these documents are found on one man's person, the perplexing questions arise, how many of them are in circulation? and how many of them will avail on the 13th of October to counteract the ballots of true and loyal citizens? It is true that Chief Justice Thompson left his seat on the bench and took the witness stand, where he emphatically declared that the signatures purporting to be those of the Prothonotary were forgeries; but if Colonel Snowden himself could not feel safe in making a similar declaration, what hope or expectation is there of the judges of election being able to distinguish between the papers which bear genuine and forged certification? Moreover, the impress of the seal of the Court was, to all appearances, a perfect *fac-simile*, which even the enthusiastic Chief Justice could not call in question. Putting it all together, it is safe to assert that every one of these fraudulent or stolen naturalization papers, of which the captured dozen were a mere sample, will be presented at the polls on election day and triumphantly defy all scrutiny. There may be but a hundred of them: there may be five thousand. The scoundrel who would steal or forge a dozen would steal or forge a barrel full quite as soon, and with as slight compunction of conscience.

And in the face of these startling facts, what has the Supreme Court done? What steps have been taken by the Chief Justice and his associate to investigate this matter, to probe it to the bottom, to ascertain with the slightest approach to certainty the number of fraudulent or forged papers which have been put afloat? In answer, we can only say that the Court has pursued a course in relation to this matter which will tend to establish the guilt or innocence of its Prothonotary, and nothing more. The episode of the twelve blanks signed and sealed in due form, to be filled up as the exigencies of the Democratic party arise, has scarcely ruffled its composure in the matter of naturalization. The judge still sits composedly on the bench, whiling away the time with pen or paper, or actually engaged in hearing the argument of counsel in cases entirely foreign to the subject of naturalization; the Prothonotary is still kept busy affixing his signature to naturalization papers, without even glancing at the names they bear; and the crier and tipstaves continue to administer the oaths to applicants and vouchers, half a dozen or more voices mingling at once in the monotonous work.

A citizen who had the purity of the ballot and the welfare of the country at heart would imagine that if the court chose to do nothing more it would at least attempt to remedy the glaring irregularities of its present practice in the matter of naturalization, and cause it to conform to the plain requirements of the law. That it has not done so is patent to every one who has ventured into the court room during the past few days. The judge may as well be asleep or in the island of Terra del Fuego, as far as the ceremony of naturalization is concerned. That there has been no change in the practice of the court in past years is no palliation. A hundred thousand irregularities in the past are no excuse for their repetition now that the fruits of these irregularities are being developed day by day in a manner which startles the people.

The only question to be considered is as to the state of the law and its requirements. These have been so clearly and incontestably set forth by a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar, in a communication addressed to Judges Thompson and Sharswood, and published in the *Press* of this morning, that we quote from it at length, as follows:—

'The proceeding by which an alien obtains his final certificate of naturalization is a judicial proceeding, to be conducted under the supervision of the court, and not of its clerk, and the alien obtains his certificate by the judgment of the court, of which a record is or ought to be made up. 7 Cranch, 420. Therefore every certificate issued on proof made to your prothonotary or his deputies, which proof has not been made in the actual hearing of the court, and which has not been actually passed upon by the court, is unlawfully issued. And since aliens, or their kind friends of the Democratic committee, will seek your court for naturalization, I submit that it is your clear and awful duty to give to each application exactly the same judicial consideration that you give to a jury trial at *Nisi Prius*, or to an argument *in banc*.

"The act of Congress of 14th April, 1802, section 1, provides that any alien, etc., may be admitted to become a citizen on certain named conditions, *and not otherwise*. Among these conditions are, that at the time of his application he shall declare on oath, etc., *before some one of the courts*, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, etc., which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court; that *the court* admitting him *shall be satisfied* that he has resided within the United States five years at least, etc.; that he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution, etc., and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, etc.

"Every line of this act and all the subsequent legislation expressly recognize the judicial character of the proceeding, and assume that the conscience of the court must be satisfied before its judgment admitting the alien applicant to citizenship shall be entered. See 7 Hill, 137. No argument can add force to the plain letter of the statute, nor can any argument be necessary to convince the minds of judges as familiar with statutory construction as your Honors. I need therefore only add that if the language of the act were doubtful, the third section of the act of 1824 would resolve that doubt; for it, in terms, makes the preliminary declaration of intention to become a citizen, made before the clerk, as valid as if it had been made before the court. Under a familiar principle of construction this settles the question as to the necessity of making the final declaration and its proof not only in court but to the satisfaction of the court."

AS JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been imported into Pennsylvania to address the Democracy of this State, his views gain additional importance at this stage of the canvass. If Mr Wallace, however, imagines that this degenerate representative of a noble name can change the opinions of a single intelligent Republican he is wofully mistaken. If the original John Quincy Adams were living at this moment, no man in America would be listened to with more respect, no man would more heartily rejoice in the victory won over slavery, and no man would more impressively warn his countrymen against reviving the crippled power of the treacherous and dangerous Rebel conspirators. We would be glad to exchange a one-hour speech of "blind old Dandolo" in behalf of Republicanism for all the vapid nonsense his grandson can utter on behalf of the Democracy until the ides of November.

As the missionary efforts of John Quincy Adams, Jr., must necessarily fail among Republicans, perhaps Mr. Wallace will send him to the Democratic strongholds. Berks county, for instance, would be a good locality. There General Jackson's name is still annually invoked to cover the multitude of sins perpetrated by modern Democracy, and a favorite charge against the Republicans is that they are responsible, in some inexplicable manner, for General Jackson's failure to secure the Presidential prize in 1824. The Berks county Democracy would be much edified by an elaborate discussion of this lively topic by the grandson of Jackson's successful rival. As it has also been customary to rally the faithful in Berks county by a recapitulation of the alleged enormities of John Adams' administration, John Quincy Adams, Jr., could be profitably employed in expatiating, for the benefit of his Democratic Pennsylvania associates, upon the deeds of his great-grandfather as well as of his grandfather. As the present status of the new favorite Democratic orator is attributable to his illustrious ancestry, he should make the most of the historical reminiscences with which his name is associated.

LET the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania assemble *in banc* at once, if it be possible. The honor and dignity of the Court demand it; the good name of the Commonwealth demands it; the purity of the ballot-box and the rights of legal voters demand it. If ever there was a crisis in the history of the State which required the calm and deliberate action of our Supreme judicial tribunal, that crisis is upon us now.

The Spanish Revolution.

THE last Bourbon sovereign has been driven from her throne, and all good men will rejoice that the Spanish revolution has been an immediate success, without much bloodshedding. The question now is, What is to follow? Is Spain to be allowed to rise to her proper place in the family of nations, under a strong but liberal and popular government, or is she to become Mexicanized and sink to greater depths of degradation than ever beneath a reign of anarchy caused by the efforts of rival chiefs to grasp the sovereignty of the State? The tyranny which for so many years bore down upon the Spanish people was so utterly contemptible in its character, that their submission to it for so long a time is a fair argument against their fitness for the enjoyment of a more liberal and enlightened rule. The power of the Spanish priesthood, more deadly and dangerous than Bourbon stupidity, must also be broken before any permanent reforms can be expected; and the hold which the Church of Rome has upon the minds and hearts of the people will, it is feared, be the greatest obstacle in the way of their political regeneration.

Thus far the progress of the revolution has been in every way satisfactory. The Queen, whose notorious licentiousness brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every high-minded Spaniard whenever her name was mentioned, has fled from the country, and yesterday Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven generals of the army, entered Madrid in triumph, with every demonstration of rejoicing by the people. A true patriot and a statesman, Espartero, has been placed at the head of a provisional goverment, and a cabinet has been formed as follows:—President, Serrano; Commerce, Castello; Marine, Topete; Justice, Aquirrez; War, General Prim; Foreign Affairs, Ologaza; Finance, Madoz. During the review which took place yesterday in Madrid, the troops carried, side by side with the national flags, banners upon which were inscribed the significant mottoes, "Down with the Bourbons," "Sovereignty of the People," "Religious Liberty," and "Free Education." The two last-named mottoes must be the watchwords of the revolution if it is to prove anything more than a transitory success. It is reported that Generals Gaillos and Prim are adverse to the formation of a republic, and, whether sincere or not, they are undoubtedly right on this point. There is, perhaps, no country in Europe less fit for a perfectly free government of the people like that of the United States than Spain, and a republic is not to be expected, or even looked for, at the present time. A strong, but liberal constitutional monarchy, with a man of enlightened ideas at its head, is what is now needed; and in such a government, and in the prohibition of priestly meddling in affairs of state, must the advocates of reform centre their hopes of a permanent deliverance from tyranny.

Shall Perjury be Triumphant?

WE have made an earnest effort to counteract the wholesale perjury of the professional vouchers of applicants for naturalization in the Supreme Court, as our columns have abundantly testified during the past few days. The exposures which we have made have caused the alarm to be taken, and now every conceivable obstacle is being thrown in our way. On Friday a crier of the court, through stupidity or wilfulness, perverted the instructions of Judge Sharswood, and caused us to lose an entire day. On Saturday, when Judge Sharswood had given specific instructions which were entirely satisfactory to us, either through negligence or design a huge bundle of papers were presented for the examination of our reporters, and it was no until the labor of the day had been brough to a close that this second trick was detected, and another day found to be wasted. It is barely possible that both of these obstructions were accidental, but it is scarcely probable. The crier and clerk who were the instruments of the delay are both Democrats, holding their positions by virtue of their Democracy, and retaining them only so long as they continue faithfully to serve the cause of the Democratic party. Therefore, whether accidental or designed, the delays to which we are subjected will appear to the public in the latter light; and not until our labors are permitted to continue without obstruction will the Democratic party and its instruments be relieved of the imputation of a design to obstruct the ends of justice.

THE infamous attacks of the Democratic press upon General Hector Tyndale should arouse in his behalf an irresistible feeling of enthusiasm. He is not only one of the bravest and most brilliant soldiers of the war, but a citizen beyond reproach, and an enterprising and honorable merchant; and he is gifted with rare intelligence as well as unimpeachable integrity. Philadelphians have never had an opportunity to vote for a municipal candidate more worthy of their suffrages, and in electing him the city would secure a noble Mayor.

OBITUARY.

George W. Jamison.

George W. Jamison, at one time a popular actor in this city, was killed on Saturday evening at Yonkers, N. Y., by being run over by an express train on the Hudson River Railroad. Mr. Jamison played at the Walnut Street Theatre some twenty-five or thirty years ago under Wemyss' management, at the National under Burton, and at the Arch under Conner. He was a favorite with play-goers, but becoming mixed up in the Forrest divorce case, as the author of the famous "Consuelo" letter, he lost caste, and left Philadelphia. He played in New Orleans for some time, and of late years he has been attached, in a minor capacity, to the companies of various New York theatres, and has almost been forgotten by the public in general.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOURIS OF MAHOMET'S paradise are described in the Koran as beautiful creatures made of milk and musk, and fragrant as lovely; but three drops of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," on the handkerchief of a mortal maiden will surround her with such an atmosphere of perfume as never was dreamed of by poet or prophet in "Araby the Blest." Sold by all druggists. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. E. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., the eloquent English orator, and representative from the British Wesleyan Conference to the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, will deliver two lectures in the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On FRIDAY EVENING, October 16. Subject—"Daniel in Babylon."

And on MONDAY EVENING, October 19. Subject—"Florence and her Memories."

Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle $1·50. Reserved seats in Balcony and Family Circle and Stage tickets, $1 each. The sale of tickets will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, October 6, at 9 o'clock, at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 10 3 3t

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.
TRENTON, Sept. 29, 1868.

On and after October 5, the through toll on anthracite coal will be as follows:—

On that passing through from the outlet at New Hope to New Brunswick, forty-three (43) cents per ton.

On that passing through from Bordentown to New Brunswick, including steam towage:—

From Fairmount to New York, seventy-two (72) cents per ton.

From Richmond to New York, sixty-seven (67) cents per ton.

Without steam towage:—

By barges and boats towed by steam, sixty (60) cents per ton.

By sailing vessels, forty (40) cents per ton.

JOHN G. STEVENS,
9 30 5t Engineer and Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. Introductory Lecture, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, at 7½ o'clock. Physicians, Students and the public are invited. The regular Fall and Winter Session commences on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. A few perpetual Scholarships for sale very cheap. Apply at the UNIVERSITY, or at Professor PAINE'S Private Office, No. 933 ARCH Street, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. 10 3 6t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION—1868-69.

The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 12, and continue until the last of March. Fee for the full course, $140

R. E. ROGERS M. D.,
10 5 6t Dean Medical Faculty.

THE BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its Twenty-second Annual Exhibition at MOUNT HOLLY, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 6 and 7. Cars will leave MARKET Ferry (upper side) at 7, 9, and 10 A. M., and 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M. 10 5 2t*

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 3, 1868.

The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer JUNIATA, will close at this Office TUESDAY, October 6, at 7 A. M.

HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.
1t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwfi

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 8 3 m w 1 j

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE

RECEIVER OF TAXES.
RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY CONTROLLER.
SAMUEL P. HANCOCK.

CITY COMMISSIONER.
MAJOR ALEXANDER McCUEN.

PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
CHARLES GIBBONS.

CITY SOLICITOR.
THOMAS J. WORRELL.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
J. I. CLARK HARE.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
M. RUSSELL THAYER.

CONGRESS.

First District—BENJAMIN L. BERRY.
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

STATE SENATORS.

Second District—A. WILSON HENSZEY
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—DAVID FOY.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—GEORGE W. MYERS, JR.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES V. STOKES.
Ninth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 2t
Fifteenth District—JAMES HOLGATE.
Sixteenth District—COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. JOHN CLARK.
Eighteenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS

AT

CONCERT HALL.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 6th Instant,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. [10 3 2t

THE LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA *ss:*—Personally appeared before me, an Alderman in and for the above named city, Colonel Charles Kleckner, a resident of the Sixth ward of the City of Philadelphia, who being by me sworn in due form of law, doth depose and say that on the morning of October 3, 1868, he was arrested upon a warrant issued by Alderman John A. Horley, upon the complaint of a man representing himself to be Franklin H. Hart, a resident of the Philadelphia Almshouse, charging him with having attempted to colonize the Sixth ward of the City of Philadelphia, and that he has no acquaintance with the said Hart never having recollected seeing him before but he verily believes that said party was procured and paid for this service to injure this deponent, in the same manner as vouchers have been procured in naturalizations before the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, Eastern District.

CHARLES KLECKNER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 3d day of October, A. D. 1868.

SAMUEL P. JONES, JR.
1t

POLITICAL.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Grant, Colfax, and Myers.

A MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD

This (Monday) Evening, October 5, 1868,

AT FRANKFORD ROAD and GIRARD Avenue.

All are invited to attend. The meeting will be addressed by the following:—

HON. LEONARD MYERS,
HON. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine,
COL. MAHLON CHANCE, of Ohio,
HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
COLONEL WILL AMB MANN.

By order City Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
1t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

JOHN HICKMAN,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

At the special request of a large number of prominent Republicans of our city, this earnest and DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN will deliver an address on the questions involved in the present political contest, at the time and place named.

NONE SHOULD FAIL TO ATTEND.

Tickets free; to be had daily at the Academy, between the hours of 10 and 12; also at the office of the *Press*, Seventh street, below Chesnut; office of the *Morning Post*, Seventh street, above Chesnut; Callender's, corner of Third and Walnut; Needles', corner of Twelfth and Race; National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and at the Union League. 10 3 4t*

GRANT, COLFAX, AND KELLEY.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, Fourth Congressional District, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 6, 1868, at BROAD and PARRISH streets. All citizens are invited to attend.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, CHRIS. KNEASS, Esq., Col. J. W. FORNEY, A. W. HENSZEY, Esq.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
10 5 2t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 14.

I. The Club will assemble on MONDAY, October 5, 1868, at 5 o'clock P. M., to proceed to West Chester, Pa.

II. Tickets for the round trip (One Dollar), to be had at Headquarters after 3 P. M. of the 5th.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 1t

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, October 6, 1868, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall, MARKET and MERRICK Streets. All Republicans of the ward invited.

W. S. STOKLEY, President.
JOHN L. HILL, W. H. HOLMES, } Secretaries. 10 5 2t

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Come, Soldiers! Come, Sailors!
Come, clever civilians!
Come, brave men and true men,
By thousands and millions!
For sailors and soldiers
Declare their intention,
These days of October,
To meet in convention.

Come on, and be happy,
This time of ELECTION:
Come, see our fine garments,
And make your selection.
We've just what is wanted
For soldiers or sailors;
Try ROCKHILL & WILSON,
THE PEOPLE'S GREAT TAILORS!

To make a long story short, let us add, that we will be glad to see the soldier, the sailor, the merchant the preacher, the schoolmaster, the provision dealer, the butcher, the baker the candlestick maker, and everybody else who needs good clothing to wear in this present autumnal election time. CHEAP! GOOD!! ELEGANT!!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY.

OPENING OF

FALL and WINTER BONNETS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

9 29 tirp

BONNET OPENING,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

P. E. GILL & CO.,

10 2 fmw12t NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1l 19 tfrp

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.
237 and 239 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1867.

A subscription book to increase the capital stock of the People's Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 15th of March, 1859, has been opened this day at the office of the Company, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street, Philadelphia, and those interested in the progress of home insurance are respectfully invited to subscribe.

The People's Insurance Company, which has been in actual existence for the transaction of business during the last three years, has, under the management of Mr. G. Paul, its present President, already succeeded in the establishment of a fine, well-paying home business, and nothing is needed but a larger capital to make the Company a first-class one. Mr. Paul has an experience of fifteen years in this and other States of the Union in the fire insurance business, and adding thereto the handsome business already established by the People's Insurance Company, it may safely be stated that it will be an excellent investment for subscribers to the stock, especially as a number of reliable home fire insurance companies are badly needed in this State, business being ready for them in abundance.

G. PAUL, President.
F. HAGMEYER, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND FASHIONBLE GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Are now prepared to exhibit a full line of the following DESIRABLE GOODS, and at the very lowest prices:—

NEW FANCY SILKS,
SPLENDID QUALITY COLORED SILKS,
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
CHAMELEON POPLINS AND SERGES,
"PIM'S" IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH SILK POPLINS
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS,

With a great variety of NEW FABRICS for LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.

BEST SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES,
SILK FINISH VELVETEENS.

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS.

N. B.—Ladies can have their dresses made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable styles. 10 5 mwsst

CLOAKS.

OPENING.

FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS,

LATEST STYLES,

FOR INSPECTION

ON

MONDAY, 5th Inst.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street,

10 3 2t PHILADELPHIA.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE CHINA, GLASS,

AND

STAPLE WARES,

No. 707 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Musical Notes.

—Offenbach thinks himself badly used because he is unable to derive any revenue from the performance of his works in the United States. He is pleased, however, with their popularity; and the artists who are to present them before the American public have his well wishes, as will be seen from the following letter written by him to Madame Rose Bell, of Grau's troupe:—

"VILLA ORPHEE, ENTRETAT, August 11, 1868.—My Dear Madame—I feel happy to hear that you leave for New York with the view of interpreting my works. I am persuaded that the public of America, who are so enlightened, will give you the same recognition which you have met everywhere. Your success here has been great, but with your talent it was to be expected. Go then, dear Madame, seek new triumphs; none merit them more than you. *Au revoir!* Be kind enough to let me hear from you, and often.

Receive the assurance of my most distinguished sentiment. J. OFFENBACH."

Offenbach is also gratified at the fine style in which his operas are brought out in this country, and the following extracts from a letter written by him to his musical publisher, M. G. Mundres, indicate his sentiments on this subject:—

"I am in receipt of the letter in which you notify me that Mr. J. Grau has engaged for the Theatre Francais in New York Mad'lles Desclauzas and Fontanel. I feel very happy of it. I knew already of the engagement of Madame Rose Bell, and have written her a letter of congratulation. There is, indeed, a beautiful trio of talent.

"I have heard through friend Carrier of the engagement of Messrs. Beckers, Bourgoin, Gabel, Genat, and Goby, who have all been the interpreters of my works. I say not to them *adieu*, but *au revoir*.

"I see that my works will be mounted in royal manner by M. Grau. I know by experience how difficult it is to obtain, even in Paris, a similar array of talent, and I feel flattered to see that my works will be interpreted in America by artists whose success cannot be doubtful. New York becomes thus a second Paris and the Atlantic exists no more."

—Madlle Pauline Lucca has been exciting much enthusiasm in Leipsic by her performance of "Marguerite" in Gounod's *Faust*.

—Signorina Josefina Filomena's concert performances at Chickering's Hall, New York, are much praised by the critics. It is said that both on the violin and piano she is equally artistic, finished, and brilliant.

—R. Wittig & Co., No. 1021 Chesnut street, have recently published "All the Rage," galop, by Frank Schaefer; "On the Beach at Long Branch," schottische, by R. Wittig; "Lullaby," waltz, by Frank Schaefer; "Remembrance," waltz, by J. L. Cox; "Alaska," mazourka, by Frank Schaefer.

Dramatic Notes.

—Two new plays by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled *Blow for Blow* and *The Lancashire Lass*, have been performed with much success in England.

—A new play by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, entitled *Time and the Hour*, has been successfully produced at the Boston Museum. Two of the leading characters were performed by Mr. William Warren and Mr. W. H. Smith.

—The legitimate drama will supersede the sensational at Niblo's Garden, New York, on the 12th inst. Mr. Edwin Forrest will then commence an engagement of four weeks, and *After Dark* will be brought out. Niblo's is now under the management of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer.

—"Circe," the rather indifferent novel which was published as the work of Mr. Babbington White, but which was with some show of reason attributed to Miss Braddon, who was accused of having stolen it bodily it from a French author, has been dramatized by Mr. A. O. Halsey and Mr. Frank W. Potter, of the *Newark Courier*, and it will be brought out during the present season at one of the New York theatres. The novel is not a first-class one, but we think that a good play might be constructed from it.

—At Astley's, in London, a four-act play entitled *The Conquest of Magdala* has been produced in handsome style, with fine scenery, real horses and donkeys, and a whole army of actors and supernumeraries.

—Leotard, the famous gymnast, contemplates a visit to the United States, and in alluding to this intention one of the Parisian journals makes the following remarks:—

"He is about to try the pulse of the people of the United States; but if he hopes to make money there he must perform very differently from what he has been doing of late, and particularly at the Alhambra in London, where, although still run after, he was thought far inferior to his wondrous feats of former years. America furnishes, perhaps, the greatest number of superior gymnasts in the whole world, and there, at least, a quiet, languid style of trapeze-flying will have no chance whatever of obtaining applause."

—Mr. G. L. Fox boasts that the receipts at the Olympic Theatre, New York, for the past seven months, during which the pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* has been performed, exceed by sums ranging from $10,000 to $60,000 the receipts of any other theatre in New York.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Boucicault's dramatization of *Foul Play* will be performed this evening by Mr. D. H. Harkins and his Broadway Theatre combination company. The piece will be placed upon the stage with new scenery and appointments. *Foul Play* will only be given during the present week.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will appear this evening for the first time as "Marie Antoinette," in Reed's historical tragedy of that name.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will commence an engagement this evening, and will appear as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," in John Brougham's adaptation from Dickens' story of the "Old Curiosity Shop."

AT THE AMERICAN a new ballet entitled the *Grand Duchess* will be produced this evening. The Gregory Family of acrobats will remain during the present week.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE a great variety of amusing scenes, burlesques, extravaganzas, etc., are given every evening.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Halfway between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a Spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing, produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE.—It has long been a desire to have a tonic for lavalids which is both pleasant and agreeable to the taste, which we have in the "Standard Wine Bitters" of Mr. Alfred Speer. Their effect upon the system is mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic; beneficial in affections of the Kidneys, Chronic diseases, with general debility of the constitution. Sold by Druggists.

COUNSEL FOR THE CARELESS.—The body is a machine, and carelessness in its management is as sure to lead to evil results as carelessness in the management of a steam engine. Yet the last thing that most people think of is the protection of this delicate piece of the Creator's handiwork from the subtle causes of disease by which it is surrounded. It is no easy thing to repair the system when in ruins; but there is no difficulty in fortifying it against many of the dangers to which it is exposed. *Guard against nervous debility.* At the first symptom of this forerunner of more serious ailments, sustain the flagging energies of nature with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Take it regularly and persistently, until bodily vigor is thoroughly restored. It creates an appetite, promotes—or, it might as properly be said *compels*—the complete digestion of the food, regulates the secretive action of the liver tones and invigorates the bowels, improves the condition of the blood, and gives firmness to the nerves. Upon a system thus strengthened and regulated in all its important functions, the fogs and exhalations of autumn, pregnant with the elements of intermittent and remittent fever, can make little or no impression. Whoever supposes that fever and ague is an *unavoidable* evil in certain districts, at this season of the year, is egregiously mistaken. As effectually as a draught of cold air is shut out by the closing of a door, this complaint, and all disorders of a miasmatic type may be prevented by the use of the BITTERS. When sickness can be avoided by a means so safe and simple, is it not the merest fatuity to neglect the proffered antidote? Regarded either as a preventive or a cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fever, nervous disorders, general debility, or constipation of the bowels, this pure vegetable preparation stands alone.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

A SLIGHT COUGH will often terminate in consumption; therefore it ought to be arrested immediately. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will check your cough, heal the lungs, give strength to the body, and restore your health. Sold $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

ALL FOR $25 00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00
AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails, and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street.

EXCITEMENT
IN THE CLOTHING TRADE,
WE HAVE ECLIPSED EVERYTHING
BY OUR
NEW SHAPES,
NEW MATERIALS,
LOW PRICES.
SEE
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

CHEW—TIMMENS.—On September 24, 1868, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, HIRAM F. CHEW to Miss MARY TIMMENS, both of this city.

NEWTON—CONNER.—In Baltimore September 29, by Rev. Mr. Streker, Mr. J. C. NEWTON to Miss MARY T. CONNER, both of this city.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On Friday morning, after a lingering illness, MAGGIE J. F. DAVIS, youngest daughter of the late James Davis, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Friendship Union, No. 4, U. C. B. and F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1519 Lombard street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

FRY.—On the 4th instant, CHARLES F. FRY, son of the late John Fry and Harriet Chew, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Fourth of July Lodge, No. 141, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, rear of No. 31 Catherine street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

MINGRES.—On Sunday morning, the 4th instant, ROBERT W. MINGRES, in his 32d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1423 S. Tenth street, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock.

SAGEE.—On the 3d instant, ELIZABETH M. SAGEE, relict of the late Andrew Sagee, sr., aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 830 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday afternoon, the 8th instant. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WILSON.—On the 3d instant, MARY WILSON, relict of the late Alexander Wilson, aged 68 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. A. Elliott, No. 2142 Green street, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
☞This Institution Has no superior in the United States 6 10

FUGUET & SONS'
STANDARD CIGARS,
Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked.
Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation.
Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.
We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana steamer.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
10 1 15t 5p No 22 S. FRONT Street.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET.

We are again receiving for this season the celebrated
HURON BLANKETS,
Which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.
Attention is specially directed to the quality, size, and weight of these BLANKETS. They come to us direct from the manufacturers, and will not be found in any other establishment.
Purchasers may rely on getting BLANKETS of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.

HURON GOLD MEDAL.
HURON SWANSDOWN.
HURON PREMIUM.
HURON EXTRA SUPER.

FURNITURE DIMITIES.
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS.
BUREAU COVERS.
COUNTERPANES.

Thirty-five Cases
Fine All-Wool Blankets,
Slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold at a Bargain. [10 5 2t

GOOD BLANKETS, $3 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 PER PAIR.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

PLAID CLOAKINGS.
Have Now in Store a full line of
PLAID CLOAKINGS.
Scarlet and Black,
Black and White,
Blue and Green,
Green and Brown,
Scarlet and White,
Black and Purple.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
10 5 2t PHILADELPHIA.

727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,
Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.
Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC., ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THIRTY DAYS
I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
THE
SURPLUS STOCK,
Brought from the Old Store,
CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT
AT THE NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.
4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their
FALL STOCK
OF
NEW LINENS
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
NOW OPENING,
Purchased for Cash at Greatly Reduced Prices,
Comprising all the different varieties and widths in
Heavy Linen Sheetings,
Heavy Pillow Linens,
Real Barnsley Table Damask,
Table Napkins and Doylies,
Table Cloths, with Napkins to Match,
Damask Towels and Towelings,
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,
Striped and Plaid Table Coverings,
Fine Marseilles Quilts, very elegant,
Rich Cretonne and Furniture Chintzes.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS
All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.
MEDIUM BLANKETS,
For Hotels, Public Institutions, etc. etc.
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,
FLANNEL, MUSLINS, Etc.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
9 21 mwf10trp PHILADELPHIA.

SELLING OFF!
TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK
FOR SALE.
Established Twenty-Seven Years,
(TEN OF WHICH IN PRESENT LOCATION.
The undersigned announces to the public that he will sell, at and
BELOW COST,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF
SILKS, RIBBONS, SATINS, RUCHES
VELVETS, FLOWERS, Etc.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
REAL LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, IMITATION LACES, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS.
TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.
WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT St.,
9 7mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NOW OPEN,
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Table Linens,
Extension Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies.
HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfm2

SILKS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
HAS NOW OPEN
BLACK SILKS,
FROM MEDIUM TO SUPERFINE QUALITY.
CHANGEABLE SILKS,
HEAVY CORDED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
Light Silks for Evening Dresses,
SELECTED FROM THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. 9 30 rp

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Opens This Day from New York Auctions,
Handsome New Silks,
Medium Black Silks,
Handsome Heavy Black Silks,
Lyons Cloaking Velvets,
BLACK CLOAKING VELVET, Elegant Shade.
BLACK CLOAKING VELVET, Finest Imported.
HANDSOME STRIPE POPLIN MOHAIRS, Buff Stripe.
500 EMBROIDERED HDKFS., from auction at half price.
A FULL LINE OF
WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
NEW DESIGNS.
NEW HOOP SKIRTS, WERLEY CORSETS.
Continually receiving NEW GOODS from New York auctions.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
10 8 2t PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

H. STEEL & SON
HAVE NOW OPEN
ONE OF THE BEST ASSORTMENTS OF
BLACK SILKS
THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
Plain Black Taffeta Silks, $1·25 to $2·15.
Plain Black Gros Grains, $2·25 to $3.
Satin Face Black Gros Grains, $3 to $8.
"BONNET," "TAPISSIER FILS AND DEBRY," "PAULE ET COUDERER," and all the best makes of Lyons Gros Grains.
HANDSOME COLORED SILKS, all shades and qualities from $1·75 to $6.
A large assortment of new and choice styles FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, of every variety and quality, 25c. to $1·50.
FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.
FINE WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
MISSES' LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Shawls of every variety at low prices.
MUSLINS, CALICOES AND CANTON FLANNELS.
All bought since the recent decline in prices, AT NEARLY OLD PRICES.
NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,
15 PHILADELPHIA.

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.
We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
ASTRACHANS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
VELVETEENS, ETC.,
For Ladies' Cloaks and Walking Suits.
CZARINAS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
CASTOR BEAVERS,
ESKIMO BEAVERS,
FANCY and MIXED COATINGS
For Gentlemen's Suits and Overcoats.
A large assortment of PLAIN, FANCY and MIXED CASSIMERES for boys' wear, at low prices. 9 24 1mrp

COATINGS! COATINGS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

PAPER.
50 TONS 50 TONS
Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,
OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,
8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT
PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Receiving the aid and supervision of the Government, and carried forward by the extraordinary resources and energy of the powerful Corporations to whom it was entrusted—is rapidly approaching completion, and it is safe to say that NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE CONNECTED BY RAIL BY THE
FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.
More than two-thirds of the Through Line and Branches between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are constructed, at a cost of nearly
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,
And the remainder is being pushed forward with unparalleled vigor.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
To whom belongs the Western and Principal Portion of the Main-Stem Line, receive from the United States Government,
I. The right of way through the Territories, with the use of timber and materials along the route.
II. An absolute grant of twenty sections per mile (12,800 acres) of the PUBLIC LANDS on the line, the minimum value of which is now fixed at $2 50 per acre.
III. A special issue of United States Six Per Cent Bonds, at the average rate of $35,000 per mile, delivered as the work progresses; which the Company are allowed to repay within thirty years, mainly by transportation service.
IV. Authority to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount, having the preferred lien—superior to that of the Government.
V. It receives, in addition, donation and subsidies from the State and Cities of California, amounting to more than $3,000,000 in gold:—
Or an aggregate of Cash Resources for construction of MORE THAN SIXTY MILLIONS UPON 735 MILES, independent of the ten millions of acres of public lands, and further subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The early completion of the enterprise is therefore beyond all doubt.
This Company have already carried their road successfully across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and are rapidly extending the track across the Salt Lake Plains, and have already a valuable way-traffic thereon. Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, they will always command large revenues. The net earnings upon the completed portions are more than double the total annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon.
The undersigned offer for sale, and recommend to investors, the
First Mortgage 30-Year Gold Bonds
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
bearing six per cent. per annum interest, both principal and interest payable in "UNITED STATES GOLD COIN." These Bonds are the first lien upon one of the most productive and valuable railroad lines in the world—a line which will be finished within twelve months, and which is already earning, after paying operating expenses, more than twice the annual charge of its Bonded debt. They are already widely known and esteemed in this country and Europe, and it is believed the remainder of the Loan will speedily be taken.
A limited amount will be disposed of at
103 per cent., and Accrued Interest, in Currency.
The Bonds are of $1000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.
The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent upon the investment, and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.
We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.
Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS, AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, AND BY
BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents,
No. 12 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street.
All Descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our Office and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS BANKERS, and others received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU Street,
9 14 m4t] NEW YORK.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and traders in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
9 25 1m5p F. S. HALL, CASHIER.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of CARSTAIRS & McCALL as IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, OLIVE OIL, Etc., and COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of RYE, WHEAT, and BOURBON WHISKIES; and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 128 WALNUT and No. 21 GRANITE Streets, where they hope to merit a continuance of the patronage of the trade as heretofore.
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
JOHN C. McCALL.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1868. 10 2 3t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

NOTABLE DRUNKARDS.

We give the following extracts from Mr. James Parton's article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Inebriate Asylums, and a Visit to One:"—

Every Wednesday evening, after prayers, a kind of temperance meeting is held in the chapel. It is the intention of the superintendent that every inmate of the asylum shall become acquainted with the nature of alcohol, and with the precise effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human system. He means that they shall comprehend the absurdity of drinking as clearly as they know its ruinous consequences. He accordingly opens this meeting with a short lecture upon some one branch of the subject, and then invites the patients to illustrate the point from their own experience. At the meeting which I happened to attend, the subject of Mr. Day's remarks was suggested (as it often is) by an occurrence which had just taken place at the institution, and had been the leading topic of conversation all that day. At the last meeting a young man from a distant State, who had been in the Asylum for some months, and was about to return home, delivered an eloquent farewell address to his companions, urging them to adhere to their resolution, and protesting his unalterable resolve never, never, never again to yield to their alluring and treacherous foe. He spoke with unusual animation and in a very loud voice. He took his departure in the morning by the Erie Road, and twelve hours after he was brought back to the Asylum drunk. Upon his recovery he related to the superintendent and to his friends the story of his lamentable fall. When the train had gone three hours on its way, there was a detention of three hours at a station that offered little entertainment to impatient travellers. The returning prodigal paced the platform; found it dull work; heard at a distance the sound of billiard balls; went and played two games, losing both; returned to the platform and resumed his walk; and there fell into the train of thought that led to the catastrophe. His reflections were like these:—"How perfect is my cure! I have not once thought of taking a drink. Not even when I saw men drinking at the bar did it cross my mind to follow their example. I have not the least desire for whisky, and I have no doubt I could take that 'one glass' which Dr. Day keeps talking about, without a wish for a second. In fact, no man is perfectly cured till he can do that. I have a great mind to put it to the test. It almost seems as if this opportunity of trying myself had been created on purpose. Here goes, then, for the last glass of whisky I shall take as long as I live, and I take it purely as a scientific experiment." One hour after his friend, who was accompanying him home, found him lying in a corner of a bar-room, dead drunk. He had him picked up, and placed in the next train bound for Binghamton.

This was the text of Dr. Day's discourse, and he employed it in enforcing anew his three cardinal points:—1. No hope for an inebriate until he thoroughly distrusts the strength of his own resolution. 2. No hope for an inebriate except in total abstinence as long as he lives, both in sickness and in health. 3. Little hope for an inebriate unless he avoids, on system and on principle, the occasions of temptation, the places where liquor is sold, and the persons who will urge it upon him. Physicians, he said, were the inebriate's worst enemies; and he advised his hearers to avoid the tinctures prepared with alcohol, which had often awakened the long-dormant appetite. During my stay at Binghamton, a clergyman resident in the town, and recently an inmate of the Asylum, had a slight indisposition resulting from riding home from a meeting ten miles in the rain. One of the physicians of the place, who knew his history, knew that he had been an inebriate of the most pronounced type (quart of liquor a day), prescribed a powerful dose of brandy and laudanum. "I dare not take it, doctor," he said, and put the damnable temptation behind him. "If I *had* taken it," said he to me, "I should have been drunk to-day." The case, too, required nothing but rest, rice, and an easy book. No medicine was necessary. Dr. Day has had under his care a man who, after being a confirmed drunkard, had been a teetotaler for eighteen years, and had then been advised to take wine for the purpose of hastening a slow convalescence. His appetite resumed its old ascendancy, and, after drinking furiously for a year, he was brought to the Asylum in delirium tremens. Dr. Day expressed a strong hope and belief that the returned inmate mentioned above had now actually taken his last glass of whisky; for he had discovered his weakness, and was in a much more hopeful condition than he had been before his lapse. The Doctor scouted the idea that a man who has the misfortune to break his resolution should give up the struggle. Some men, he said, *must* fall, at least once, before the last rag of self-confidence is torn from them; and he had had patients who, after coming back to him in Boston four times, had conquered, and had lived soberly for years, and were still living soberly.

When the superintendent had finished his remarks, he called upon his hearers to speak. Several of them did so. One young gentleman, an officer of the army during the war, made his farewell speech. He thanked his companions for the forbearance they had shown him during the first weeks of his residence among them, when he was peevish, discontented, rebellious, and had no hope of ever being able to conquer his propensity, so often had he tried and failed. He would have left the asylum in those days, if he had had the money to pay his fare on the cars. He felt the importance of what Dr. Day had advanced respecting the occasions of temptation, and especially what he had said about physicians' prescriptions, which he knew had led men to drink. "If," he added, "I cannot live without alcohol, I would rather die. For my part, I expect to have a struggle all my life; I don't think the time will ever come when it will be safe for me to dally with temptation, and I feel the necessity of following Dr. Day's advice on this point." He spoke in a simple, earnest, and manly manner. He was followed by another inmate, a robust, capable-looking man of thirty-five, who also spoke with directness and simplicity. He hoped that fear would help him to abstain. If he could only keep sober, he had the best possible prospects; but if he again gave way, he saw nothing before him but infamy and destruction. He spoke modestly and anxiously, evidently feeling that it was more than a matter of life and death with him. When he had concluded, a young gentleman rose and delivered a fluent, flowery address upon temperance—just such a discourse as might precede a lapse into drinking.

On Monday evening of every week the Literary Society of the institution holds its meeting, when essays are read and lectures delivered. The course of lectures delivered last winter are highly spoken of by those who heard them, and they were all written by inmates of the Asylum. Among the subjects treated were:—Columbus, a Study of Character; Goldsmith; The Telegraph, by an Operator; Resources of Missouri; Early English Novelists; The Age, and the Men for the Age; Geology; The Passions, with Poetical Illustrations; The Inebriate Asylum under the Regime of Coercion. It occasionally happens that distinguished visitors contribute something to the pleasure of the evening. Mrs. Stowe, the newspapers inform us, was kind enough some time since to give them a reading from "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and the copy of the book from which she read was a cheap double-columned pamphlet brought from the South by a freedman, now the porter of the Asylum. He bought it and read it while he was still a slave, little thinking when he scrawled his name across the dingy title-page that he should ever have the honor of lending it to the authoress.

Nearly twelve years have now elapsed since Dr. Day began to accumulate experience in the treatment of inebriates, during which time he has had nearly four thousand patients under his care. What proportion of these were permanently cured it is impossible to say, because nothing is heard of many patients after they leave; but it is reasonably conjectured that two-thirds of the whole number were restored. It is a custom with many of them to write an annual letter to Dr. Day on the anniversary of their entering the Home under his management, and the reading of such letters is a highly interesting and beneficial feature of the Wednesday evening temperance meeting. The alcoholic mania is no respecter of persons. Dr. Day has had under treatment twenty-one clergymen, one of whom was a Catholic priest (who had delirium tremens) and one a Jewish Rabbi. He has had one old man past seventy, and one boy of sixteen. He has had a Philadelphia "Killer" and a judge of a Supreme Court. He has had steady two-quarts-a-day men, and men who were subject only to semi-annual debauches. He has had men whose "tears" lasted but forty-eight hours, and one man who came in of his own accord after what he styled "a general spree" of three months' continuance. He has had drunkards of two years' standing, and those who have been slaves of strong drink for thirty years.

Some of his successes have been striking and memorable. There was Dr. X——, of Tennessee, at thirty-five a physician of large practice, professor in a medical college, happy in an excellent wife and seven children. Falling into drink, he lost at length his practice, his professorship, his property, his home; his family abandoned him to his fate, and went to his wife's father in another State; and he became at last a helpless gutter-sot. His brother, who heard by chance of the Home in Boston, picked him up one day from the street, where he lay insensible, and got him upon the train for the East. Before he roused from his drunken stupor he was half-way across Virginia. "Where am I?" he asked. "In Virginia, on your way to Boston." "All right," said he, in a drunkard's drunkenest manner; "all right! give me some whisky." He was carried into the Home in the arms of men, and lay for some weeks miserably sick. His health improved, and the *man* revived. He clutched at this unexpected chance of escape, and co-operated with all his heart with the system. Dr. Day wrote a hopeful letter to his wife. "Speak not to me of a husband," she replied; "I have no husband; I buried my husband long ago." After four months stay in the institution, the patient returned home, and resumed his practice. A year after, his family rejoined him. He recovered all his former standing, which to this day, after nine years of sobriety, he retains. His ninth annual letter to his deliverer I have read. "By the way," he says, in a postscript, "did you receive my letters each year of the war?" Yes, they reached Dr. Day months after they were written; but they always reached him. The secret of this cure, as the patient has often asserted, was total abstinence. He had attempted to reduce his daily quantity a hundred times; but never, until he entered the Home, was he aware of the physical *impossibility* of a drunkard's becoming a moderate drinker. From the moment when he had a clear, intellectual comprehension of that truth, the spell was broken: abstinence was easy; he was himself again.

Then there was Y——, a Philadelphia street savage—one of those firemen who used to sleep in the engine house, and lie in wait for rival companies, and make night and day hideous with slaughter. Fearful beings were those Philadelphia firemen of twenty years ago! Some of them made a nearer approach to total depravity than any creatures that I have ever seen that wore the form of man—revelling in blood, exulting in murder, and glorying in hellish blows with iron implements, given and received. It was difficult to say whether it gave them keener delight to wound or to be wounded. In all communities where external observances and decorums become tyrannical, and where the innocent pleasures of youth are placed under a ban, there is sure to be a class which revolts against the invisible despot, and goes to a horrid extreme of violence and vice. This Y—— was one of the revolters. Once in many weeks he would return to his decent home, ragged and penniless, to be reclothed. It is only alcohol that supports men in a life of wanton violence like this; and he, accordingly, was a deep and reckless drinker. His sister prevailed upon him, a ter many months of persuasion, to go to the Home in Boston, and he presented himself there one morning, black all over with coal-dust. He explained his appearance by saying that he came from Philadelphia in a coal vessel. Dr. Day, who had been notified of his coming, received him with that emphatic politeness which produces such magical effects upon men who have long been accustomed to see an enemy in every one who behaves decently and uses the English language in its simplicity. He was exceedingly astonished to be treated with consideration, and to discover that he was not to be subjected to any disagreeable process. He proved to be a good, simple soul, very ignorant, not naturally intelligent, and more capable, therefore, of faith than of knowledge. The Doctor won his confidence; then his goodwill; then his affection. Something that was read in the Bible attracted his attention one day, and he asked to be shown the passage; and this was the beginning of his reading the Bible regularly. It was all new to him; he found it highly interesting; and, this daily reading being associated in his mind with his reform, the book became a kind of talisman to him, and he felt safe as long as he continued the practice. After a six months' residence he went to work in Boston, but always returned to spend the evening at the Home. At the beginning of the war he enlisted. He was in Colonel Baker's regiment on the bloody day of Ball's Bluff, and was one of the gallant handful of men who rescued from the enemy the body of their slain commander. He was one of the multitude who swam the Potomac amid a pattering rain of bullets, and walked barefoot seven miles to camp. The first man that met him there offered him whisky. Mistaken kindness! Senseless offer! A man who is sinking with fatigue wants rest, not stimulation; sleep, not excitement. "Don't offer me that," he gasped, shuddering. "I dread that more than bullets." Instead of the whisky, he took twelve hours' sleep, and consequently awoke refreshed, and ready for another day's hard service. At Antietam he had the glory and high privilege of giving his life for mankind. A bullet through the brain sent him to heaven, and stretched his body on the field in painless and eternal sleep. It lies now in a cemetery near his native city; a monument covers it; and all who were connected with him are proud to point to his grave and claim him for their own. What a contrast between dying so and being killed in a motiveless street-fight by a savage blow on the head with a speaking-trumpet!

One Sunday morning a loud ringing of the front-door bell of the Home in Boston induced Dr. Day himself to answer the summons. He found a man at the door who was in the most complete state of dilapidation that can be imagined—ragged, dirty, his hat awry, torn and bent, spectacles with one eye gone and the other cocked out of place, the perfect picture of a drunken sot who had slept among the barrels and cotton-bales for six months. He was such a person as we thoughtless fools roar at in the theatre sometimes, about 10 30 P. M., and who makes the lives of sundry children and one woman a long and hopeless tragedy up in some dismal garret, or down in some pestilential cellar.

"What can I do for you?" inquired the Superintendent.

"My name is A. B——; will you take me in?"

"Have you a letter of introduction from any one?"

"No."

"We must have something of the kind; do you know any one in Boston?"

"Yes; there is Dr. Kirk; I've preached in his church; he ought to know me; I'll see if he does."

In a few minutes he returned, bearing a note from that distinguished clergyman, saying that he thought he knew the man; and upon this he was admitted.

He was as complete though not as hopeless a wreck as he appeared. He had been a clergyman in good standing and of ability respectable, but had insensibly fallen under the dominion of a mania for drink. For ten years he had been a downright sot. He had not seen his family in that time. A benevolent man who chanced to meet him in New York described to him the Washingtonian Home, made him promise to go to it, and gave him money for the purpose. He immediately spent the money for drink; but yet, in some forgotten way, he smuggled himself to Boston, and made his appearance at the Home on that Sunday morning. Such cases as this, hopeless as they seem, are among the easiest to cure, because there are knowledge, conscience, and pride latent in the man, which begin to assert themselves as soon as the system is freed from the presence of alcohol. This man was easily made to see the truth respecting his case. He soon came to understand alcohol; and this alone is a surprising assistance to a man at the instant of temptation. He remained at the Home six months, always improving in health, and regaining his former character. He left Boston twenty-two months ago, and has since lived with perfect sobriety, and has been restored to his family and to his profession.

I once heard Dr. Day relate the occurrence which produced in his mind the conviction that drunkards could be rescued from the domination of their morbid appetite. One evening, when he came home from his work, he heard that a certain Jack Watts, the sot of his neighborhood, was starving with his wife and three young children. After tea he went to see him. In treating this first patient, Albert Day hit upon the very method he has ever since pursued, and so I beg the reader will note the manner in which he proceeded. On entering his cottage he was as polite to him, as considerate of his dignity as head of a household, as he could have been to the first man of the village. "Mr. Watts," said he, after the usual salutations, "I hear you are in straitened circumstances." The man, who was then quite sober, replied:—"I am; my two youngest children went to bed crying for food, and I had none to give them. I spent my last three cents over there," pointing to a grog shop opposite, "and the barkeeper said to me, as he took the money, says he, 'Jack Watts, you are a fool,' and so I am." Here was a chance for a fine moral lecture. Albert Day indulged in nothing of the kind. He said, "Mr. Watts, excuse me for a few minutes;" and he went out, returning soon with a basket containing some flour, pork, and other materials for a supper. "Now, Mrs. Watts, cook something and wake your children up, and give them something to eat. I'll call again early in the morning. Good night."

Perfect civility—no reproaches—no lecture—practical help of the kind needed and at the time needed. Observe, too, that the man was in the condition of mind in which patients usually are when they make the confession implied in entering an asylum. He was at the end of his tether. He was—to use the language of the bar-room—"dead beat."

When Mr. Day called the next morning the family had had their breakfast, and Jack Watts smiled benedictions on the man whom he had been wont to regard as his enemy, because he was the declared enemy of Jack Watts' enemy. Now the time had come for a little talk. Jack Watts explained his circumstances; he had been out of work for a long time, and he had consumed all his substance in drink. Mr. Day listened with respectful attention, spoke to him of various plans for the future, and said that for that day he could give him a dollar's worth of wood-chopping to do. Then they got upon the liquor question. In the softened, receptive mind of Jack Watts Albert Day deposited the substance of a rational temperance lecture. He spoke to him kindly, respectfully, hopefully, strongly; Jack Watts' mind was convinced; he said he had done with drink for ever. He meant it, too; and so was brought to the second stage on the road to deliverance. In this particular case, resting from labor was out of the question and unnecessary, for the man had been resting too long already, and must needs go to work. The wood was chopped. The dollar to be paid for the work at the close of the day was a fearful ordeal for poor Jack, living fifteen yards from a bar-room. Mr. Day called round in the evening, paid him the dollar without remark, fell into ordinary conversation with the family, and took leave. John stood the test; not a cent of the money found its way into the till of the barkeeper. Next morning Mr. Day was there again, and, seeing that the patient was going on well, spoke to him further about the future, and glided again into the main topic, dwelling much upon the absolute necessity of total and eternal abstinence. He got the man a place, visited him, held him up, fortified his mind, and so helped him to complete and lasting recovery. Jack Watts never drank again. He died a year or two ago in Maine at a good age, having brought up his family respectably.

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MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. Houston & Greene Sts (entrance on Greene),
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868 (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,683 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 105,800 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 239,800 pounds; 39 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96 645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,964 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,424 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms, cash; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
256 lots of artillery harness.
696 carbines various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 5w

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 5th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Abigail street, from its connection with the sewer in Coral street, to a point two hundred and seventy feet southeastward from said Coral street, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches, with such trap or stone inlets and man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

The sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the first day of December, 1868.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the said passenger cars and cars; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1868.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid; and the Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 3 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N.
August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 10 3

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Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	$ 51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,600,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	86,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·26
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $976·00; estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103 017·10	
Cash in Drawer	236·52	
		183,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William G. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 20

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,898·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M.D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1232

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since Its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled 1 23 2

FURNITURE, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

We will offer for the next SIXTY DAYS

Our Large, Elegant, and Fashionable Stock of FURNITURE,

At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES to close our copartnership.

ATWOOD & HOPPER,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,
9 21 m

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the New depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare, $3·25.

The 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market st. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 12, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars. The last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:20 A. M., 1:00, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:40 A. M.
Erie Express	1:40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ... 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ELLIS, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,

CAPT. F. D. MAY, Continental Hotel,

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,

SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Itamauqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 9:00 P.M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:34 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SUHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 5:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:30 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $25·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:30 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" Williamsport	6:28 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10:50 A. M.
" Williamsport	10:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	7:05 P. M.
" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 13

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 6½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing on MONDAY, September 14, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE VIA AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 9 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 3½ P. M.

For New York, at 8, 9½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A bill memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. C. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Am. Ex. Co., New York.
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York,

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wah-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water,

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence, If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

RAILROAD LINES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Large reductions having been made from New York on

WEST BOUND TRADE,

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

To meet the same, have made corresponding reductions to protect the trade of Philadelphia, and will at all times continue this policy.

For new rates, and other information, apply to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

S. B. KINGSTON,

10 2 2t General Freight Agent Penna. R. Co.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M. 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and Intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 27 JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,

FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.

Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

All orders address to DR. BOBB,

No. 54 North SIXTH street (third floor), Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co. BANKERS PHILA'A. N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Deposits received, and Interest allowed.

Gold loaned. Collections made.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 25 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street.

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

820 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 103 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 25 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents through out the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

September 14, 1868. [5 1 fm wtf] New York.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 28 3

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 stuthf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Et

NATURALIZATION

Another Instalment of Newly-Constituted Citizens.

Twelve Professionals Vouched for One-fourth of the Whole Number.

On Saturday afternoon, when the attention of Judge Sharswood was called to the manner in which the Crier of the Supreme Court had obstructed the labors of our reporters, and to the fact that he claimed to act under the special and specific instructions of the Judge, the latter stated that his instructions had been misunderstood.

In the presence of Colonel Snowden, the Prothonotary, Judge Sharswood then gave certain instructions as to the manner in which the labor of examining the petitions for naturalization was to be conducted, with which we expressed our entire satisfaction, since they would enable us to publish from nine hundred to one thousand names per day, quite as many as we can crowd into our columns. At this rate, unless the business has been conducted in a brisker manner than we have had reason to suppose, we could complete the list by the close of the present week.

But when our reporters had been at work for about an hour and a half on Saturday afternoon, the clerk who was in charge of the papers declared that he had a positive engagement, and could remain no longer. For this reason the work was brought to a close, with only 432 additional names on our list. When the task of examining the names thus obtained, for the purpose of ferreting out the "professional" vouchers, was commenced, it was discovered that 331 of the 432 had already been given to the public in the columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, leaving but 101 names which were new. In this way was disclosed the fact that some person, either through carelessness or an intention to delay our progress, had thrown the papers already examined by our reporters upon the original pile, causing the labors of almost an entire day to go for naught.

The Work of the Professional Vouchers, not yet complete, is steadily increasing, as will be seen by the following summary, which includes the list published to-day, a total of 1474:—

TIMOTHY DONOHUE.

Sept. 4	4	Sept. 22	8
" 15	2	" 23	3
" 16	5	" 24	5
" 17	3		
" 18	2	Total	43
" 21	11		

EDWARD M'NULTY.

Sept. 14	4	Sept. 22	2
" 16	3	" 24	7
" 17	7	" 24	2
" 18	3		
" 19	8	Total	41
" 21	5		

HIRAM JACOBS.

Sept. 16	3	Sept. 23	8
" 17	3	" 24	5
" 18	4		
" 21	6	Total	38
" 22	9		

GEORGE PALMER.

Sept. 14	1	Sept. 23	7
" 17	3	" 24	15
" 18	2		
" 21	5	Total	37
" 22	4		

BERNARD MULLIN.

Sept. 14	4	Sept. 21	2
" 15	1	" 22	2
" 16	5	" 23	7
" 17	2	" 24	8
" 18	5		
" 19	1	Total	37

THEODORE SNYDER.

Sept. 14	2	Sept. 22	2
" 17	3	" 23	8
" 18	2	" 24	3
" 19	4		
" 21	9	Total	33

JAMES A. WATSON.

Sept. 21	2	Sept. 24	17
" 22	3		
" 23	8	Total	31

HUGH BROWN.

Sept. 14	6	Sept. 21	5
" 15	2	" 22	3
" 16	1	" 23	2
" 17	5		
" 18	5	Total	30
" 19	1		

THOMAS EVANS.

Sept. 14	1	Sept. 21	1
" 15	1	" 22	3
" 16	1	" 23	3
" 18	4	" 24	5
" 19	3		
		Total	22

WILLIAM GROSS.

Sept. 14	2	Sept. 18	3
" 15	5	" 19	2
" 16	2		
" 17	5	Total	19

JOHN H. LITTLE.

Sept. 16	1	Sept. 24	7
" 22	5		
" 23	5	Total	18

JOHN HARTMAN.

Sept. 19	1	Sept. 24	9
" 21	1		
" 22	4	Total	17
" 23	2		

The total number of vouchings by these twelve apostles of Democracy reaches 366, or one-fourth of the entire number of naturalizations thus far published.

Among the other professional vouchers are the following, with the number of times which they have appeared:—

Ernest Gentner	16	P. F. McPherson	9
Henry Wisham	12	A. De Bruen	8
Henry Gentner	10	P. H. Delany	8
James Robb	10	S. Pinheiro	8

The following shows the total work of each day, as far as published:—

Sept. 14	143	Sept. 22	202
" 15	42	" 23	196
" 16	68	" 24	304
" 17	94	" 28	1
" 18	111		
" 19	41	Total	1471
" 21	272		

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Monday, September 14.

Names.	*Vouchers.*
Thomas Connor,	Alfred Enoch
John Maley,	Edward Mooney
Charles Rork,	Thomas Cochrane
Michael Harrison,	Hugh Brown,
John Hassenmayer,	Henry Wisham
Jacob Doerer,	Jacob Seekinger
Patrick J. Frioyles,	Hugh Brown
Conrad Conrad,	Thomas Snyder
John Stanley,	Henry Sunmacher
John Roche,	Thomas O'Donnell
Jacob Schopp,	George Eissler
John Severs,	Martin King
Jacob H. Compelstin,	John Mayeveg
Daniel Corcron,	Thomas O'Donnell
Ernest Weiss,	Henry Gentner
Andrew Scheil,	Cornelius De Grat
Conrad Buckert,	John Gumey
Andrew Hoffman,	William Trout
George Weis,	William Schmitt
James Lamasey,	Hugh Brown
Thomas Kennedy,	John McCormick
Hugh Swift,	James Martin
Christopher Flacher,	William G. Casner
Patrick Mooney,	John F. Brant
Patrick Glynn,	Edward McNulty
Louis Spath,	John Shingle
John Ford,	John Murray
Jacob Kurner,	George Priester
Victor Herman,	Thomas O'Donnell
Francis Hudson,	George Palmer
Louis Laney,	Theo. Suyd
Patrick Horen,	John W[illegible]of
Jacob Seplesinger,	Ja[illegible]ason
James Murphy,	[illegible]ob Jackson
Patrick Brennan,	John McConnell
John Kline	Austin Kenney
Fran[illegible]	Charles Haggarty
[illegible] Hudson,	Francis Finnegan
[illegible]oon Smith,	John Goodwin
H. Starr,	S. Pinheiro
Charles Heimer,	Christian Desser
John Devinney,	Edward McNulty
Robert Frane,	Thomas Stinson
Charles McCrory,	Thomas Felony
Matthew Connell,	Michael Cunningham
Michael Hays,	Hugh Brown
Luke Welsh,	L. Forward
Patrick Kennedy,	Patrick Leckia
John Dorsey,	Mortimer O'Shea
Henry Schlecht,	Henry Schlecht
Henry Schlecht,	Jacob Schlect,
George Kolb,	Joseph Bayer
Patrick O'Neill.	Samuel Carson
Chris. Thierlacher,	Christian Laddey
John Murray,	William McDevitt
Fred. Eckersberg,	Felix Greenwald
Jacob Jackson,	John Lind
Lesley McClellan,	James Collins
Joseph Cohen,	Abram DeBruen
Daniel P. Credon,	Timothy Donohue
Patrick Budd,	Michael Harrison
Peter Rodgers,	Hugh Brown
Adam Spaht,	Jacob Sekinger
Benj. J. Thalheimer,	M. Thalheimer
Peter F. Galisgher,	Francis Galisgher
Philip But,	S. Pinheiro
Lawrence Kane,	Henry McClain
Francis McKeever,	John Goodwin
Daniel Hand,	John Burns
Geo. Weissenberger,	Peter Glen
Patrick Hanlan,	John Murray
Mort. Baldwin,	Bernard Mullin
Jacob Febrle,	Henry Schlecht
William Laddey,	Christian Laddey
William Ryan,	Samuel Allaband
Henry Laddey,	Christian Laddey
John Houghey,	Bernard Mullin
Joseph Grambell,	do
Jacob Schert,	John Schert
Earnest Herle,	Charles Mueller
David Silver,	George Fissler
Jacob Miller,	H. Mickel
Thomas Sheehan,	Thomas Evans
Michael Corcoran,	Thomas O'Donnell
Total	81
Published previously	62
Grand total for September 14	143

Naturalized Thursday, September 17.

James Holden,	Joseph McFadden, Jr.
Robert Engles,	Theodore Snyder
George Pfeiffer,	do
Henry Elles,	John Ringe
Isaac Sandheimer,	Lewis H. Mascher
William Richmond,	Charles McShane
John Senner,	Joseph Connor
Jacob Ailber,	Edward Amin
H. J. Brooks,	L. W. Springs
Adam Clarke,	John Long
Pat. McCarthy,	Joseph Connor
Andrew Bossert,	Charles Schubler
Abraham Heil,	Theodore Snyder
George Shivelkert,	Charles L. Miller
John Stoop,	Timothy Donohue
Michael Hally,	John Logan
James Lally,	John Ward
Louis Bosderex,	Edwin Bosderex
Jerome O'Donovan,	Bernard Mullin
William Kane,	Edward McNulty
Total	20
Previously published	74
Grand total for Sept. 17	94
Published Oct. 1	754
" " 2	556
" " 3	63
" " 5	101
Total published	1474

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assault and Battery—A Case of Mayhem—Firemen's Row—Forcible Entry—House Robbery—Larceny of a Watch—Stole Pig Iron—Arrested at Last, Etc. Etc.

—William Roberts is a native of England, and has been in this country one week. Yesterday between twelve and one o'clock A. M. he assaulted a Mr. John Dreiss, from Woodbury, at Water and Walnut streets. He knocked him down and relieved him of his pocket-book, containing a considerable amount of money. Officer Camac, who has entirely recovered, arrested William, and Alderman Carpenter committed him.

—Yesterday afternoon Robert Speilman and Thomas Wallace engaged in a fight at Front and Spruce streets. During the melee Robert managed to get a finger of Thomas in his mouth and bit it, severely lacerating the flesh and injuring the bone. He was taken before Alderman Carpenter, who committed him.

—A number of the members of the Philadelphia Engine and Warren Hose Company congregated yesterday, about half-past 4 o'clock, in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and Market streets, and after imbibing pretty freely, engaged in a row. Lieutenant Connelly arrested one of the party, but he was rescued by the crowd. He then made a second arrest, securing a man named Davidson, and marched him to Alderman Jones' office, where he was placed under $600 bail for a further hearing.

—A man named Adam Hilt, believing this to be a free country to say and do as they please, yesterday demanded admittance to a lager beer saloon, on Third street, below Girard avenue, which being refused him, he procured a paving stone and smashed the panel out of the door, and forced his way in. He was forced out again, and Alderman Eggleton committed him.

—William Paul Alexander was held in $500 bail for stealing a watch valued valued at $25 from Samuel Parry, at Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

—Jacob Sidel was committed by Alderman Toland, for walking off with a bar of pig iron, from Noble street wharf, said iron being the property of another person.

—Some time in July last, the house of Mr. Hall, No. 2115 Green street, was entered and robbed of a coat, valued at $35. The parties were unknown. Officer Reider arrested John Frasely and John Bink, colored, for the theft. They had sold the coat for $3. They were both held to answer.

—The house of Martin Orth at Lyceum avenue and Manayunk avenue, in upper Manayunk, was entered on the 3d instant. The thieves entered the upper part of the house by climbing on the kitchen shed. They opened a folding card table and took from it $500. They then proceeded to rip open the beds and closets, and obtained a watch and chain, a revolver, a license for keeping a public house and one for a ten-pin alley, and made their escape.

—Peter Harley was held by Alderman Ramsdall in $500, for violating the Navigation law in running his boat into the Manayunk locks, thereby injuring the same.

—John Sweeney was held in the same amount for cutting the tow-line of a canal boat.

—It will be remembered that a few days since, during the Democratic procession in Frankford, Officers McClintock and Horricks were badly beaten, the former so seriously that his life is dispaired of. Officer Jermyn, of the Eleventh District, arrested Edward Early, who had charge of the procession, as the party who cut Officer McClintock in the head with his sword. He was committed to await the result of the injuries done.

—John Butler, W. Ferris, Philip Pepper, Thos. Prosser, and Joseph Reese were all held, by Alderman Jones, in $800 bail for creating a disturbance at Eighth and Race streets yesterday.

—Hugh McConnaghey was arrested yesterday for disorderly behavior, and not liking the proceeding, attempted to beat the policemen. He was taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

RUN OVER.—Charles Bartol, a lad of sixteen years of age, while driving a load of coal at Fifth street and Girard avenue, on Saturday, fell from the cart and was run over, receiving severe injuries. He was removed to his home, No. 422 Moyd street.

WALKED OVERBOARD.—James Beatty, while under the influence of liquor yesterday, walked off of the dock at Vine street wharf. Officer Bernard, of the Harbor Police, fished him out and sent him to his home in Hamilton street.

DAMAGE.—The damage done to the shop of Charles Kumerle, at No 1113 Charlotte street, by fire yesterday amounted to $500.

THE CASE OF GENERAL COLLIS.—Mr. Dunkel, one of the editors of the *Sunday Republic*, is the author of the defense of General Charles H. T. Collis which we give below. He served with great credit under the latter during the war, and speaks as an eye-witness, fully informed of the truth of what he says:—

The best evidence of the overwhelming success of the demonstration of the Boys in Blue is, that the Democratic papers, through their advertising columns, have resorted to the mean expedient of slandering the gentleman who was the prime mover in the affair. We (a proprietor of this journal) had the proud satisfaction of serving *under the immediate command* of General Charles H. T. Collis from April, 1861, until April, 1865 (excepting a small portion of the time which we spent in Libby Prison, and in hospitals from wounds received in battle), and we do not hesitate to say that the reputation he (General Collis) bore among his command and his commanders for gallantry and ability was second to no man of his years in the army. **For his gallantry on Banks' retreat he was made a colonel.** For his gallantry at Fredericksburg, where he himself bore the colors of his regiment, he was recommended for promotion. For his distinguished services at Chancellorsville, the commanding officers of the six Pennsylvania regiments in the brigade urged his permanent assignment to their command; and the enlisted men of his regiment (who are the very first to discover the value of an intrepid commander), presented him with a sword inscribed "for his distinguished gallantry in the battle of Chancellorsville." For his gallantry at Auburn, where he was attacked by and repulsed Stuart's cavalry, General Birney gave him a general order of thanks, of which the following is a copy:—

"Headquarters Birney's Division, 2d Corps, October 17, 1863.—General Orders No. 93.—The Major-General commanding the division thanks the officers and men for their admirable conduct during the late movements. Especial credit is due the 1st brigade, Colonel Collis, for its gallantry in repulsing the enemy's attack on the head of the column at Auburn, and to Colonel Collis for his skill and promptitude in making the dispositions ordered.

"By command of Major-General Birney.

"F. BIRNEY, Major and A. A. G."

For his gallantry at Petersburg, where he headed a storming column which recaptured the line of works lost by a portion of another corps, he was breveted by General Grant.

We know these facts. We were there to see them.

It is true that General Collis had a personal difficulty with the late General Birney, growing out of an injudicious letter he wrote to that officer. General Birney placed him in arrest, and General Collis was tried by court-martial, upon his own personal and urgent request in writing.

The result of the court-martial was the most honorable exoneration of General Collis, excepting upon the charge of writing a disrespectful letter to his superior officer.

We were an eye-witness to the scenes of Chancellorsville until severely wounded and taken from the field. We saw General Collis, when his regiment broke, seize the colors and alone reform his regiment, and our comrades saw this same act repeated by him in another portion of the fight.

These anonymous attacks upon a gentleman who has rendered our citizens at least some service in the field are unjust, untrue, and should be denounced. We have, in common with our comrades of Collis' Zouaves, been surprised that they have remained unanswered by the gentleman himself, and we are unwilling longer to permit the public to be led astray upon a subject touching the honor of every man who left Philadelphia in the ranks of the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The zeal and great executive qualities General Collis has displayed in organizing the "Boys in Blue" of this Commonwealth have won for him many warm plaudits, and as public journalists, with a perfect and most vivid personal knowledge of all the facts of his military history, we say shame upon those who are attempting to tarnish his fair name, because his views upon the issues of the day do not coincide with their own.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH—The game of cricket between the English Eleven and the American Twenty-two of Philadelphia, on Saturday, in consequence of the rain, did not commence until nearly 2 o'clock, and continued with several interruptions until 6 o'clock, the hour fixed for drawing stumps. During this time thirteen players of the American side were disposed of for fifty-five runs, which is certainly a creditable display, when we take into consideration the result of the games already played by the Eleven on this side of the Atlantic. Of the outs, the batting of Cadwallader, Hargreaves, Graffen, Meade, Morgan and Radcliffe was particularly noticeable. Cadwallader's 15 consisted of four double figures and seven singles, which he earned by a pretty display of cricket. Morgan maintained his position for a short time, but while in kept the fielders busy in hunting the leather. Graffen and Meade were but short lived, but both secured goodly numbers in first class style. Radcliffe crowned the hits of the day by an immense one to long-leg for three.

The following is the score of the game as far as played:—

"PHILADELPHIA TWENTY-TWO"—FIRST INNING.

G. Newhall,	b.	Freeman	0
Cadwallader,	c.	Charewood, b. Tarrant	15
Hargreaves,	b.	Freeman	7
Bussler,	b.	Freeman	0
Markoe,	b.	Shaw	1
Graffen,	b.	Freeman	5
Meade,	c.	Freeman, b. Shaw	6
D. Newhall,	b.	Freeman	0
Johns,	b.	Freeman	0
Morgan,	b.	Freeman	0
L. Baird, l. b. w.	b.	Freeman	0
Onterbridge,	b.	Freeman	0
C. Newhall,	b.	Tarrant	2

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board met at 10½ o'clock this morning, the President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A deed for the dedication of Clarion street was referred to Mr. Daly. A petition for a sewer on Thirty-fourth street, between Chestnut and Woodland streets, was referred to Messrs. Miller, Hibberd and Smedley, who recommended a three-feet sewer, which was agreed to

The following sewers and drains were passed:—

On Jefferson street, between Girard avenue and Thompson street, 12-inch pipe, and on Seventh street, between Arch and Cherry, 10-inch pipe at private expense, and on

Woodstock street, between Berks and Norris street, 2 feet sewer.

Chant street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, 2 feet sewer.

Arch street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, 2 feet sewer.

Reeves street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, 2 feet 6 inch sewer.

Moyer and Dauphin streets, between Norris and Belgrade streets, 2 feet 6 inch sewer.

Ridge avenue, between Callowhill and Vine streets, 2 feet sewer.

Coates street betweenth Ninth and Tenth streets, 2 feet 6 inch sewer.

Cuthbert street, between Thirteenth and Juniper streets, 10-inch pipe, private expense.

Spring Garden, between Marshall and Seventh streets, ten inch pipe, at private expense.

The committee to whom the application for a sewer on Ridge avenue, from Callowhill to Vine streets, was referred, recommended a three feet sewer. Agreed to.

The Committee on the Paper from the Board of Health asking for a sewer on Sergeant street, recommended a three-feet sewer. Agreed to.

The deed of dedication for a street in the Twenty-third ward was returned by Mr. Shallcross, who recommended Hicks as the name for the said street. Agreed to.

The next stated meeting was named as the day for the hearing of plans sixth, seventh, and eighth sections of Bristol township. A plan for the revision of grades on a part of the first section of the Third ward was presented by Mr. Shallcross; and, on motion, it was agreed to be advertised for a hearing at the next stated meeting; after which the board adjourned.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Christian Hoffman's stable, on Fisher's lane, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, was entered on Sunday night and robbed of blankets, shawls, clothing, etc. This is the fourth time this stable has been entered with felonious intent, and the neighbors in that locality have all suffered more or less from thieves.

POLITICAL.—The Republican mass meeting to be held at Broad and Parrish streets has been postponed until to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, will speak at the Twenty-sixth Ward Republican meeting this evening, at Twenty-sixth and Federal streets.

ILLUMINATION.—The large eagle in front of Independence Hall will be lighted to-night, together with the Walnut street front and the main avenue of the yard, weather permitting. Should the weather prove unfavorable it will be lighted on the first clear night.

A DEAD INFANT was picked up in the street, yesterday, and is now at the Fifth District Station House.

—Britannia rules the waves! Could she not manage them to keep down the British swell?—*Tomahawk.*

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—The match game of cricket between the "All England Eleven" and twenty-two picked players of this city, was resumed this morning at half-past eleven o'clock, on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club. The rain of the past day had rendered the ground rather moist and soggy. About eleven o'clock, however, the sun made his appearance, and every indication promised fair for a clear day. The number of spectators exceeded those present on Saturday last, and they kept constantly arriving after the opening of the game.

The game was to be called at 11 o'clock, and a few minutes after that time the English players made their appearance upon the field. Spending a few moments in tossing the ball from one to the other, they took their stations, and play began.

As will be remarked, but thirteen of the Philadelphians were out on Saturday, and consequently the Englishmen yet have the field. Radcliffe and Barclay went to the bat. Scoring two runs on leg hits, the former was bowled out by Tarrant.

Magee took his place and soon succeeded in making one run; there his career on the field, however, terminated—for he received a crushing ball from Tarrant, which passed from his bat directly into the hands of Willshaw. Barclay was also put out for one run on a ball delivered by Freeman and caught by Tarrant. Clay and White were now at the wickets, and displayed some very fine batting. For a time they seemed to put the bowling of the Englishmen completely at fault. White quickly ran up a score of 13, making first one run, then two, two, two, four, one, one. His playing was loudly applauded. Finally, however, Lillywhite was placed by the English captain of the field in Tarrant's place, and he soon got a ball upon White's cricket. Clay, too, made a pretty score of 10 runs, consisting of a four, two, two, and two. He was then bowled out by Freeman.

Newhall then took his station at the bat, and remained there. He was the last man, not being out when the inning concluded. A run of two and another of one made up his score. The only other man who succeeded in getting a mark was C. Baird. He made one run, when he received a ball from Freeman, which he batted into the hands of Charlwood. Waterman and Hopkinson were whitewashed.

Here the inning of the Americans concluded. It occupied exactly one hour this morning and about two hours on Saturday—altogether about three hours.

An analysis of the game this morning is as follows:—

American Twenty-two.

FIRST INNING.

Radcliffe—b. Tarrant	2
Barclay—b. Truman, c. Tarrant	1
Magee—b. Tarrant, c. Willshaw	1
White—b. Lillywhite	13
Clay—b. Freeman	10
R. Newhall—not out	3
Waterman—b. Lillywhite, c. Griffith	0
C. Baird—b. Freeman, c. Charlwood	1
W. Hopkinson—b. Freeman	0

Runs at the Fall of each Wicket.—14th, 59; 15th, 59; 16th, 61; 17th, 83; 18th, 83; 19th, 84; 20th, 86; 21st, 88.

TOTAL INNING.

	Overs.	*Runs.*	*Total Balls.*	*Wickets.*
Freeman	15	82	167	14
Tarrant	9	10	88	4
Lillywhite	6	2	24	2
Shaw	2	4	52	1

The total score of the first innings of the Americans was 88. The ground between the wickets was rolled, when the fielders took their places, and Smith and Jupp, of the "All England Eleven," advanced to the wickets. Newhall and Meade were the bowlers, Newhall delivering the first ball.

Almost immediately he planted a ball directly upon Jupp's wicket, sending him from the field with a "round 0." Newhall's play was loudly applauded by the lookers-on. Jupp is considered one of the most stubborn batters on the All-England side, and the way in which he was thus disposed of was highly gratifying to the American players. Griffith took his place.

The Englishmen appeared rather crestfallen at the shabby show Jupp had made, and were evidently determined to do their prettiest to make amends. The way in which they did it was this: Griffith ran up a score of four runs—a three and a one—and then got a nasty ball from the indomitable Newhall and sent to Outerbridge. Outerbridge nailed it; held it; and the second man of the famed "Eleven" was out. Shaw took his place.

The Americans were right into the "Englanders," and the game became intensely interesting. Smith, in the meantime, had scored three runs, all in singles, when the great Newhall gave him a ball which he kindly sent back. Newhall just as kindly received it, and sent Mr. Smith off the field.

The Americans now became elated—players, scorers, and spectators joining in one wild shout of applause. The third wicket of the English Eleven was now down for only seven runs. Pooley came upon the field in Smith's place, but how soon did he make his exit!

The luck of the Philadelphians did not desert them. Meade, in a few minutes, sent a ball crashing through Pooley's wicket, and he was compelled to retire with a zero on his score. The enthusiasm now waxed higher. Meade was repeatedly cheered.

Charlwood advanced to the bat and quickly made two runs. Shaw, meanwhile had scored a single, a three, a single, and a four. Afterwards, Shaw had his "off" stump taken from the ground by a ball from Newhall, and retired with a score of 10.

Up to this time Charlwood had run a score of 11; the total score of his side being 35.

As we go to press the game still continues, with a fair prospect of the Americans proving much tougher than any "Twenty-two" the "Eleven" have encountered on this side the water.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—William J. Naulty was charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon.

William J. Ovens, No. 412 South Twentieth street, testified—I am a hotel-keeper; my horse and wagon were stolen from the street at Seventeenth street, between Pine and Lombard, on Wednesday; Thomas Naulty was seen in the wagon driving off.

Held in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

—Edward Keeland and William Rush were held in $10 0 bail to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

TOBACCO RINGS.

Government Detectives Smashing Them Up—Seizure of Factories.

There is a great deal of consternation, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 2d inst., among the tobacco men of the city, over the presence of a Government detective in their midst. It is fresh in their minds that a year has not elapsed since, through the energy and pluck of this officer, five of the tobacco men of St. Louis were arrested for counterfeiting the brands of inspectors, tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonmen for a term of years. These men—George Dausman, Christopher A. Galbaugh, George F. Glazier, Frederick Luchow, and James Cole—neither wealth, nor social position, nor influential friends could save from the punishment which had been adjudged them; and there are also men in this city who remember that tobacco packages, fraudulently stamped, were found issuing from the factory of W. B. Mann, of Hannibal, Mo., and that this same agent secured the arrest of this person and his conviction, and that nothing saved him from punishment.

For some time the Government has suspected that enormous frauds were being perpetrated upon the revenue by some of the tobacco manufacturers of this city. One ground of that suspicion we are at liberty to mention. Captain Holbrook, of Louisville, a plug manufacturer, pays alone a monthly tax which is nearly or quite as great as that paid by all the plug men of this city put together, and readers must remember that in the First district alone there are nineteen of these manufacturers.

People will be astonished to learn the amount of these frauds. $100,000 every month is believed to be a low estimate of the amount out of which the Government is fleeced. This cheating, this counterfeiting, is done by men who occupy, many of them, high social positions, whose families are among our best, who are wealthy, and who find in their money their strength. The tobacco men of St. Louis, whose names we have already mentioned, had overawed not only their neighbors, but even the revenue officers themselves. At the time of the trial of W. B. MANN, petition after petition was sent to Washington, signed by Government officials, praying for his release; and that although they knew that frauds could be most clearly proved against him. And that we may do no intentional injustice to any person, we wish to state distinctly that the Government agent from whom we have obtained these facts told us that he believed the revenue officers of this city, collectors and assessors, to be "faithful, zealous men; gentlemen, sir, who are determined to do their duty." Subordinate officers, perhaps, may have been overawed here as they have been in other places, by the vast power of this secret organization—this moneyed ring. At any rate, will not it be difficult to explain away all these facts which we have stated, except by candidly admitting that some eyes have been less vigilant than they should have been? Already the presence of this special Government agent has been productive of some good. Wednesday the manufactory of Henry Burlew & Co., of Covington, was seized for an alleged defrauding of the Government by means of counterfeit brands.

It will be remembered, perhaps, by some of our readers, that false brands were also found in their factory in Cincinnati a few days since. Large quantities of tobacco, which, it is charged, have never paid any Government tax, have been shipped from their place, the brand of the Government Inspector being counterfeited to make it appear that the packages have passed under his eye. In this honorable business it is charged that Henry Burlew & Co. have been engaged. A man who should put the Government stamp on a piece of paper would be called a counterfeiter and punished by a cell in the penitentiary.

The same officer under whose direction this seizure has been made has also seized the factory of James A. May, of Indianapolis, for the same crime. It is charged that frauds have been committed by this establishment to the amount of $50.000 for twelve months.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 5.—Beef cattle were dull this week, and prices were lower; 2500 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at 8¼@9¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@8c. for fair to good do; and 4@6c. ₩ lb., gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
106, Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@8¼, gr.
97, A. Christy & Bro., Ohio, 7@8¼, gr.
36, James McCleese, Chester county, 7@8, gr.
101, P. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gr.
87, P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7½@8¾, gross.
110, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7½@8¾, gross.
56, B. F. McFillen, Chester co., 7@8¼, gross.
100, Jas. McFillen, Ohio, 7½@8¾, gross.
75, E. S. McFillen, Ohio and Chester co., 8@9, gr.
81, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@9, gr.
143, Martin Fuller & Co., O and Chester co., 8@9.
120, Mooney & Smith, Penna. and O., 7@8, gr.
101, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 4@8¼, gr.
75, H. Chain, Western Penna., 8½@7¼, gr.
150, John Smith & Bro., Ohio, 7@9¼ gr.
82, J. & L. Frank, Ohio, 7@9¼, gr.
90, Frank & Schomberg, Ohio, 7½@8¾, gr.
116, Hope & Co., Chester co., 6½@8¾, gr.
78, M. Dryfoos, Virginia, 6@7, gr.
56, Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@7½, gr.
42, S. Frank, Ohio, 6@7½.
50, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@9¼.
27, J. G. Cunson, Chester co., 7½@8, gr.
54, James Aull, Ohio, 7½@8½, gross.
82, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7½@8¾, gross.
51, A. Kimble, Chester county, 7½@8¾, gross.
20, L. Horn, Delaware, 5@7½.
18, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6½, gr.
50, John Little, Chester co., 6@8¼, gr.
30, John McArdle, Ohio, 5@6¼, gross.
50, Seldonridge & Kelly, Ohio, 6½@9, gr.
50, C. Walker, Virginia, 5@7, gr.
61, J. Auranty, Western Penna., 8@9, gr.
18, Jesse Miller, Chester co., 7@8½, gr.

Hogs were lower. About 3000 head sold at the different yards at $13@14 50 ₩ 100 lbs. net.

Sheep were without change. 16,000 head arrived and sold at 4½@5½c. ₩ lb. gross for fat sheep.

Cows were in fair demand. 170 head sold at $45@75 for springer's; and $50@90 ₩ head for cow and calf.

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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Our Relations with Spain—New Efforts to Purchase Cuba—Affairs in the Post Office Department.

Advices from Spain—Resignation of Madoz.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Transportation of the Pacific Mails.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Assistant Postmaster General McLellan says it is not true, as recently published, that transportation for mails between the termini of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads has been suspended. Carlton Spaides, of Chicago, was the accepted bidder for the service; but before the contract was filed Congress repealed so much of the postal laws as provided that no newspapers shall be sent over land without prepayment of letter postage, thus very largely increasing the bulk of mail matter, owing to the failure of Spaides to carry the mails. Wells, Fargo & Co. are now doing so under temporary arrangement, until the matter can be otherwise adjusted. This firm has heretofore acted under a power of attorney from Benjamin Holliday, the original contractor.

A bonded warehouse for the storage of tobacco, snuff, and cigars only, was opened for the first time for business, in Richmond, today.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Our Relations to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Secretary Seward was engaged with the President a considerable time this morning, discussing the policy to be pursued by our Government in the matter of the revolution in Spain. The opinion gains ground that an effort will be made by our Government to purchase Cuba